

**INSIDE: The growing popularity of whale watching for fun and profit**

# Maclean's

AUGUST 12 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.50



## The new terror of **AIDS**

**'Last week  
I had AIDS.  
This week  
I have  
Rock Hudson's  
disease'**

**—Walter, a Montreal  
AIDS victim**

Screen star  
and AIDS  
sufferer  
Rock  
Hudson





And then there's Smirnoff.



The difference is pure smoothness.



# Maclean's

AUGUST 12, 1985 VOL. 10 NO. 32

## COVER

### The new terror of AIDS

It is one of the most terrifying diseases of the 20th century, acquired immune deficiency syndrome—or AIDS. Originally a disease restricted largely to homosexuals, it is now spreading rapidly among women and children. There is no cure, and its diagnosis is nearly always a death sentence. One of its latest victims, screen idol Rock Hudson. —Page 32

COVER PHOTO BY PHILIP GILBERT



### Debating Star Wars

Cross-Canada parliamentary hearings have highlighted fears about U.S. proposals to enlist the co-operation of allies for a defence system in space. —Page 10



### Whales for the watching

In the past, humans rarely approached whales without harpoons. Now, tourists have turned whale watching into a multimillion-dollar industry. —Page 46

## CONTENTS

Art	48
Books	55
Business/Economy	24
Canada	18
Cuba	9
Cover	32
Editorial	2
Environment	15
Film	24
Follow-up	5
Fotheringham	36
Music	13
Newman	38
Passages	4
People	43
Recreation	46
Television	52
World	15



### Dealing for an oil giant

After almost five months of patient pursuit, Toronto real estate tycoon Paul Roschmans and his brothers finally bought Gulf Canada Ltd. The price: \$2.8 billion. —Page 28



### Reviving an anguished land

The people of remote Tibet suffered severe persecution during China's Cultural Revolution. Now, the mountain kingdom is making a striking recovery. —Page 33



## LETTERS

### Cheering Live Aid

Live Aid may be the greatest humanitarian act—outside of the liberation of Europe in the Second World War—of this letter-writing century ("A day of rock and charity," *Music*, July 22). Let me be so naive as to write and lovingly tap the soul's resources. It is the people with hearts and imagination who can best help this fragile planet.

—BRONKHORST JON,  
Toronto

### Permission to proceed

I read with interest "An American challenge in the Arctic" (Canada, July 22). The section attributed to me on page 11 states that the 1902 border dispute on the British Columbia coast between Canada and the United States was resolved in our favor. In fact, that Alaska panhandle dispute was resolved very much in favor of the United States. President Teddy Roosevelt put extreme pressure on Canada at the time of the century over demarcation of the Alaska panhandle boundary. At the time, Britain handled the negotiations of border areas for Canada. Ottawa and London have very wide latitude in the large chunk of British Columbia, was given over to Alaska in 1903 as a result. Now the United States is pushing to reopen the dispute and take another chunk of British Columbia. This [borderland] Polar Sea threatens our Arctic sovereignty, and the United States is telling us we'll on the B.C. boundary. Canada, let's stand on guard for that!

—JIM PATRICK JR.,  
Shoreline, B.C.



Convergences in Philadelphia: Kurds

I wonder what would happen if the Soviets announced that they intended to send an airborne through the Northwest Passage. If we let the Americans use the ships, would we stop the Soviets? Or ships of other nations? The Northwest Passage in Canadian sovereign territory, and we should uphold our right to govern it. —JOHN L. KENNEDY, Kitchener, Ont.

### Clarifying the situation

The recent article that Austria wine was tainted with distillate glycol made headlines in Canada and around the world ("More bitter this wine," *Communications*, July 29). To date, most Austrian wines have been returned to the shelves after thorough examination. In total, 50 wines available across Canada were tested by the department of health and the liquor control boards. Only five contained some amount of distillate glycol. In Austria, the situation came to light as a result of investigations by the ministry of finance and the ministry of agriculture. As of today, Austrian authorities have charged 40 companies and arrested 17 wine merchants and three citizens. Over 52,000 reputable Austrian vineyards and wine traders were harmed by the false news. Coverage given to the illegal activities undertaken by a few unscrupulous people. Perhaps this information will help to clarify a most unfortunate situation.

—HEIDI PALMER-BROWN,  
Deputy Austrian Trade Commissioner,  
Toronto

Letters are edited and may be shortened. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence is published in the *Editor's Mailbox* magazine. Please write to: Editor, 1111 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1A7.

## PASSAGES

**APPOINTED** Former automotive executive Donald Lander, 63, as interim president of Canada Post, after the Aug. 28 departure of Michael Warren. Hired by Warren, president since 1981 when the government turned the ailing service into a Crown corporation, Lander has served as executive vice-president and chief operating officer since May, 1984.

**RETIRED** Montreal Canadiens head coach Jacques Lemaire, 35, after 11 seasons with the National Hockey League's Canadiens, who said he could not return after games, remains as director of hockey personnel. His assistant, Jean Perron, replaces him.

**RETIRED** Douglas Bell, 59, as co-minister of the Yukon, a position he has held since 1979; in Whitehorse Bell took the post when Liberal Commissioner Isaac Christensen resigned in protest over charges made by then cabinet minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Jake Epp during Joe Clark's short-lived administration. The cabinet dismissed the commissioner's veto over the Yukon legislature and advised the position to a gubernatorial election.

**DEAD** Polish-born Canadian architect Frederick Lebedev, 67, award-winning theatre designer of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa, Place des Arts in Montreal and the Queen Elizabeth Theatre in Vancouver, of a heart attack he suffered after making a presentation at a meeting in Kingston, Ont. Before forming the architectural firm Arup Associates, Lebedev taught at McGill University in Montreal in the 1960s.

**DEAD** Elizabeth Cleaver, 45, the Canadian illustrator and writer of such charming children's books as *Pebbles* and *The Lion's Noisette*; of cancer, in Montreal. Cleaver was the New York Illustration Society Award of Merit and the Canadian Library Association's Lifetime Award for her first book, *The Wind Has Wings* (1968). Applying her original style of collage with paper, fabric and such natural substances as moss and hair, marked by rich color and magical whimsy, Cleaver illustrated 14 books, including *The Charmed Girl*, scheduled for fall publication.

**DEAD** To prime-time TV soap star Margaret Whiting, 33, who left the nasty Katherine Winslow's heels in *Julia* to become the nice Kate Ringo in *Gilmore* last year, and her husband, stage performer Jack Gill, their first child, Katherine Elizabeth, at St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica, Calif. The baby weighed seven pounds, 15 ounces.

## FOLLOW-UP

### Assessing the pledges

It was a unique event in Canadian electorology—and a focal point of last year's federal campaign. Staged by the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC)—Canada's most powerful independent women's lobby group—the Aug. 15, 1984, debate brought the three federal party leaders together in a huge, steaming conference room of Toronto's Royal York Hotel to debate women's issues for the first time under the TV lights. Now, one year after Brian Mulroney's landslide election as Prime Minister, his pledges have come under intense scrutiny—and the results do not strike many concerned observers as impressive.

The three leaders had agreed to the unprecedented debate because at the time polls showed a sizable gender gap in the way Canadian women voters viewed the parties, with the Tories as much as 14 percentage points less popular with women than with men. John Turner's Liberals and Ed Broadbent's New Democrats were eager to increase their strength, while Mulroney's strategists urged him to address the party's



Broadbent, Mulroney, women's status

negative policies shaped by the newly formed NAC Women's Advisory Committee, the Tory leader did not readily. But since then, the Mulroney government has fully fulfilled only one specific promise: the amendment of the Indian Act, to restore status rights to Indian women who married non-Indians or nonstatus natives. During the debate Mulroney promised an "unusually bill" on the problem, which had plagued Liberal governments since 1971—but it only received royal assent on the last day that Parliament sat, on June 28.

The government has only partially met its other commitments. The plight of Canada's single and widowed elderly women—two out of three live below the poverty line—was the first issue the three leaders discussed during the debate. They agreed that a major part of the problem was the fact that women working in the home are not eligible to build or collect any pension in their own right. Mulroney noted that the question of pensions for homemakers deserved "urgent attention." But Finance Minister Michael Wilson's May budget did not address that issue at all. It upgraded private pension plans by requiring them to offer women the same benefits as men. At present, many plan pay women lower benefits because actuarial tables show that, on average, women



It takes energy to produce energy. That's why Sunoco continues to make a major commitment to improving the efficiency of our Sarnia refinery. It will mean more Sunoco gasoline from every barrel of crude.

At Sunoco we're also making big strides in oil sands technology, conventional oil and gas exploration, and heavy oil production.

Because we know it takes that kind of energy for Canada to achieve energy self-sufficiency.

**Sunoco INC.**  
In search of the answers

MOVING? CALL TOLL FREE  
1-800-368-9057  
IN CANADA CALL 1-800-368-9057  
IN U.S. CALL 1-800-368-9057

FOR CATALOGUE, 1984 FORM AND MAIL  
AT LAST! FURNITURE BUYER'S GUIDE MOVE!

NAME	LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE
ADDRESS	STREET		
CITY	STATE	ZIP	PROVINCE
TELEPHONE	AREA		
ELECTRONIC MAIL			

MAIL TO: Sunoco Inc., P.O. Box 1000, Sarnia, Ontario N6A 1A1

as will live to collect longer. Wilson also introduced a requirement that employers with private plans offer prorated benefits to part-time workers. But women's groups were quick to point out that despite these improvements, most women remain almost as unprotected as before the majority of working women—and, indeed, men—are not even covered by private plans.

In the heat of the MAO debate, Mulroney also stated that "providing moral leadership" on the question of violence against women should be "top of the order paper for the entire country." One

Canadian woman in 18 who lives with a man is beaten at some point by her partner; the 19 they leader pledged to match provincial funds for crisis centres for victims of family violence or sexual assault. Action has since been delayed by federal-provincial negotiations, according to a spokeswoman in the office of Secretary of State Walter McLean, who is responsible for women's issues.

In the August debate Mulroney also promised legislation to aid single-parent families in an effort to "stop anyone from avoiding their legal and moral responsibility." The motivation was that

70 per cent of ex-spouses default on their child maintenance payments. Nine months later the Tories introduced a Family Orders Enforcement Assistance bill to keep track of the defaulters. But said Sylvia Gold, president of the governmental advisory group, the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women: "The proposed legislation only offers increased access to information on defaulting spouses. It should provide enforcement of those orders." Despite the fact that divorce law is federal, Josephine Gidd-Gibson, spokeswoman for the Prime Minister's Office, maintains that enforcement should be a provincial responsibility, because family law is either provincial jurisdiction.

The wage gap between male and female workers was yet another key issue during the debate. Women in the work force earn, on average, 64 cents for every dollar earned by their male colleagues; women's groups have long lobbied for affirmative action programs to put women into jobs traditionally held by men, at the same rates of pay. On June 27 the Mulroney government introduced the Employment Equity Program. Applicable to federally regulated businesses with more than 100 employees, the measure would impose a \$50,000 fine on employers who do not file a report in accordance with the program showing that they have encouraged the hiring and promotion of women and other disadvantaged groups. But women's groups are critical because the bill does not spell out what constitutes "encouragement." Indeed, Liberal women's issues critic Sheila Finestone told Maclean's, "There are no rules for collecting information, no standards and no enforcement procedures." Neither the Liberals nor the New Democrats have yet responded to the bill officially.

In the year since the debate, opposition parties have often rehashed the Tories' then pledges. The Liberals claim that, at best, the new government's programs merely echo initiatives of the Liberals when they were in power, while the NDP continues to press for adoption of its party platform plank on women, which often parrots votes. But Gidd-Gibson replied, "We are putting the mechanisms in place and should meet all our objectives by the end of our first mandate."

Many women remain skeptical. Said long-time activist and former federal Tory candidate Laurie Gohy, "The debate made the politicians aware of the heart and militancy of the people who arranged it. But politicians always promise everything and deliver nothing." Still, in the aftermath of the first women's debate women's groups are redoubling their efforts to ensure that this time the politicians will deliver.

—FRANÇOISE KORME

Prince Igor is vodka.  
Smooth, suave, rich  
and classy.  
A prince of a vodka.  
Have the prince over  
tonight.



Slimmer... Milder.  
Avanti and Avanti Light,  
King Size and 100's.



Avanti  
By duMAURIER

**WARNING:** Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling.  
Avanti King Size: 13 mg tar, 1.1 mg nicotine; 100 mm 14 mg tar, 1.2 mg nicotine.  
Avanti Light King Size: 8 mg tar, 0.8 mg nicotine; 100 mm 9 mg tar, 0.9 mg nicotine.

## Challenge to a superspy

A study Shewchenko's midnight activity in the area of the CIA seven years ago, when he was ambassador-general of the United Nations, made him the highest-ranking Soviet diplomat to defect to the West since the Second World War. He settled quietly in Washington on a \$60,000-a-year U.S. intelligence license, supplemented by occasional lectures for which he charged as much as \$15,000. Then, early this year Shewchenko regained celebrity—as a Time magazine cover subject and successful author. Time ran two 16-page excerpts of his memoir, *Breaking with Moscow*, in the Feb. 11 and Feb. 18 issues; the book went on to sell 160,000 copies. But now the truth of the superspy's tale has been challenged by a hard-hitting article in the Washington-based magazine *The New Republic*, which charged that Shewchenko, aided by the CIA, invented large portions of the book. While investigative reporter Edward Jay Epstein in the July 12 issue "What is fabricated here are not just meetings, dates, motives and espionage activities, but a spy that never was."

The story has become a publishing industry embarrassment. "Obviously, this magazine that the book is 'sensational truth.' But privately, some Time

staffers now admit suspicion that the magazine was "duped" when it bought the excerpts. Seven years ago the Soviet defector contracted to write a memoir for the New York publishing firm of Simon & Schuster. But a company spokesman told *Maclean's* that "the real story was dull"—too dull for publication. In *Breaking with Moscow*, Alfred A. Knopf, a Random House subsidiary, published an action-packed description of how Shewchenko worked as a spy for the CIA. In *Breaking with Moscow*, Knopf's review of the book, published in the reference section of the *New York Times* quoted an intelligence source who said he did pick up material from Shewchenko in the library, as described in the book.



Shewchenko: suspicion

Epstein's discrepancy between the two books by charging that the CIA had "spun" a tale of Shewchenko's espionage into a far more exciting story "in order to claim a success story." The CIA has taken the unusual step of responding publicly to the charge, stating that Shewchenko "provided considerable intelligence information." The

agency has admitted that it ghostwrote the 1965 memoir by an editor and named Greg Peckensky, *The Postscript* Press, but it insisted that it had nothing to do with Shewchenko's book. Still, the credibility of both Shewchenko and Epstein has been challenged. In apparent contradiction of the CIA's claims about Shewchenko's value, one agency official directly involved with the defector told *Maclean's*, "Other defectors have been much more valuable." At the same time, Epstein's own reporting has come under scrutiny. Among other things, Epstein disputed Shewchenko's account of clandestine meetings in the reference section of the *New York Times* quoted an intelligence source who said he did pick up material from Shewchenko in the library, as described in the book.

For his part, Shewchenko, responding through an assistant, dismissed the controversy with a cryptic remark that left the central question unanswered: "People will believe what they want to," he said.

—WILLIAM DUTTON

## COLUMN

# Future shock in organized labor



By Dan Cohen

The Canadian labor movement is fighting for its life. Union membership is falling rapidly across Canada, and in Quebec it is at a 16-year low, according to a national survey just released by the Quebec department of labor. Many union members are growing restless of the collective bargaining process. In an unusual display of candor, the Canadian Air Line Pilots' Association recently issued a frank recommendation of its chairman because of displeasure with his handling of negotiations on an Air Canada contract.

Meanwhile, organized labor is coping with challenges to its basic precepts. This month in the Ontario Superior Court, the Ontario Public Service Employees Union will defend itself against an application by Mervyn Levine, a teacher from Hensley, Ont., who wants to restrict the union's current practice of using dues to support political parties and causes. And next month in the Supreme Court of Ontario, Dolly Rosen, owner of Arlington Cruise Service Ltd., of Mississauga, Ont., is challenging the provincial Labor Relations Act under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Meanwhile, some labor leaders are questioning the wisdom of unionism. In a recent issue of *Maclean's*, the Ontario Federation of University Faculty Associations is both preparing test cases under the Charter to challenge the extent of mandatory retirement, although that organization has opposed jobs to younger workers in the past. Increasingly, sex and age differences between workers are forcing union leaders to cope simultaneously with demands for day care and improved pensions.

As well, the office and factory are no longer the only places we think of as workplaces. As we acquire work processes and sell services instead of things, work can happen anywhere. And once

workers are challenging basic precepts about competition, including its place in traditional collective bargaining. As a result, the appropriateness of the adversarial approach for handling long-term, complex issues—with implications for Canada's international competitiveness—is seriously being questioned. And the debate is tearing both organized labor's leaders and those who elect them.

I often wonder whether the players at Canada's bargaining tables still know what they are doing. Am I fighting, or am I surrendering? I wonder if they know how to proceed fairly when labor-management disputes threaten the economy's overall performance. Do they even know what they are fighting about—or have the goals changed in subtle, pervasive ways?

When labor leaders face these questions the issues are even trickier, because new constituencies of workers have new perspectives on work. People spend a smaller proportion of their life-

carefully drawn distinctions between male and female employees and careers are breaking down, especially in the vital smaller business sector. Labor organizers have a difficult time operating in co-ops and entrepreneurial partnerships and competing with the growth of their increasingly diverse constituencies.

Meanwhile, as our definition of a job becomes more fluid, union negotiators face new factors in collective bargaining. Canadian workers now ask more nonwage benefits, flexible job structures, job sharing and take-home work tasks. At the same time, minority groups within the ranks are forwarding fresh goals in bargaining: affirmative action, equal pay for work of equal value, educational leave and working in a nonsexist or redress of sexual discrimination.

But both workers and their leaders lack a clear sense of whom to turn to for reform. Responsibility often falls someone between business and government. Figuring out who should pay for a pollution cleanup, a long-term health care or redress of sexual discrimination in a job requires the bargaining partner to take a co-operative approach. And that is antithetical to the traditional adversarial style.

In the future, it is feared, union leadership will have to develop characteristics that are possibly lacking in the labor scene now. First among them is the ability to manage several competing interests at once, and to adapt to a work force that is diversifying quickly. Success also hinges on how well union leaders judge which issues are legitimate subjects for collective bargaining and which would be better dealt with through joint study between workers and bosses. The Canadian steel industry is a good example if it is to compete internationally, preserve jobs and meet productivity goals, management and labor will have to share joint responsibility for hiring, firing, wage rates and the basic structure of the industry.

It is easy to understand why Canadian labor leaders feel that they are under siege. But it will not help to cling to the logic of the past or to fight to preserve yesterday's agenda. Labor must find a cooperative ground with management and embrace a wider constituency than its own union membership. That means developing imaginative ways to resolve conflict, and rising above the sentimentality of the old-fashioned picket line.

Dan Cohen is a Montreal-based economics writer.

# CP Air's Orient Express

**FASTEST SAMEPLANE SERVICE TO THE ORIENT**

**From Toronto** To Tokyo (Monday, Wednesday, Friday & Saturday) and Hong Kong (Monday, Wednesday & Saturday). Additional flights available from Vancouver, Taipei, Royal Canadian Charter.

**all the way from Toronto.** With no U.S. customs hassles. Call your travel agent or CP Air. And score big in CP Air's free "Travel Bonus Program".

Call us at CP Air. Official Airline of CP Air 88 Vancouver

CP Air is an registered trademark of Canadian Pacific Air Lines Ltd. CP Air is a registered trademark of Canadian Pacific Air Lines Ltd. CP Air is a registered trademark of Canadian Pacific Air Lines Ltd.



Hearings in Vancouver, free trade took a back seat to Star Wars, but both are priority decisions for the government

## CANADA

# The debate over 'Star Wars'

The parliamentary confrontation is charged with examining two key issues—whether Canadian firms should help to research the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and whether Ottawa should seek a U.S.-Canada free trade pact. But since the 17-member committee began hearings last month, one of the subjects—SDI, or Star Wars—has dominated the discussion. During the committee's hearings in Toronto, 15-year-old Gareth Peck, speaking for disarmament groups in 96 high schools, told the committee that "We will be the ones who die if it's built." Then, in Vancouver last week Molly Johnston, an 18-year-old drama student, delivered an even more eloquent condemnation: "I don't want to live in a world full of lasers, particle beams, biologic projectiles and empty tomorrows. How can I exist in a world that has no tomorrow? When did life and death become debatable?"

Indeed, since the committee began its heavily attended seven-city tour in July 15, it has provided a forum for the expression of concerns over participation in the SDI program. These fears have been developing since March when President Ronald Reagan invited Canada

and other nations of the Western alliance to join its research aimed at developing a space-based defense system against nuclear attack. The committee members, 12 MPs and five senators, also heard from—test at times argued with—opponents of Star Wars. In Vancouver, Lt. Gen. Reginald Lane, for one, a former deputy commander of the joint U.S.-Canadian North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), argued that Canada should take part in SDI in order to strengthen its close relationship with the United States, and to benefit from the technological developments involved. To that, New Democratic Party MP Pauline Jewett, a long-time peace campaigner, said that an arms control agreement between the two superpowers would be preferable to Star Wars. He replied, "Good luck, Miss Jewett. You're not going to influence the United States or the U.S.S.R."

The free trade issue provoked less passion, but there, too, opinions were sharply divided. Alexander McKinnon, president of the Retail Council of Canada, contended in Toronto that Canada had "virtually no choice" but to seek a free trade pact with the United States or be shut out of that market by growing protectionist pressures. But Richard

Marin, vice-president of the Canadian Labour Congress, told the committee it inhibits that free trade threatened jobs in meat-packing, electronics and home-appliance manufacturing, machinery fabrication and high-tech services, as well as in brewing and the textile industry.

The all-party committee, which concluded three weeks of hearings in Winnipeg last week, was set up in June after External Affairs Minister Joe Clark set off an angry Commons debate by talking a discussion paper on Canada's foreign policy that largely

avoided the two issues. The strength of the views that were put before the committee, and the often drastic consequences predicted if Canada makes the wrong choices, underscored the political difficulties faced by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservative government as it approaches decisions on both Star Wars and free trade this fall.

Such are high on the Mulroney government's list of priority issues, and they involve complex decision-making processes. On the SDI issue, Mulroney has publicly vowed, declaring last December that he was "less than enthusiastic" about the program, then expressing cautious support for the plan in June. In the meantime, Ottawa last month received a confidential report on SDI prepared by Arthur Kroeger,

a senior policy adviser in the Privy Council Office. The document outlined the feasibility, costs and possible benefits to Canada—as well as the implications for Canadian relations with the United States and its other allies—of involvement in Star Wars. Last week Kroeger returned to Ottawa after touring Europe to pitch arguments there on SDI's implications.

A decision to participate in Star Wars research would clear the way for Canadian high-tech firms to join in the development of a futuristic defense system. The project has been promoted in Washington in a way to use such devices as laser and directed energy plasma beams in space to detect and destroy an

enemy on 30,000 nuclear warheads during their 30-minute flight from bases in the Soviet Union to targets in North America.

Clearly, Canadian firms are anxious to get a piece of the action in the \$20-billion, five-year research program announced by Reagan in March 1983. Appearing before the committee in Montreal, John Stinson, vice-president of Canadian Marconi Co., said that Canada could make use of "a tremendous technological surge" if it decided not to participate in Star Wars research. Still, other witnesses said that the technological gains will not compensate for the dangers of launching an arms race in space. In Halifax, where the committee's hearing in July coincided with the 30th anniversary of the first atomic bomb explosion over the last range in New Mexico, Clifford Gifford, speaking for the Veterans for Multilateral Disarmament, condemned Star Wars as "the ultimate tool for prolonging the arms race."

On free trade the committee, chaired by Conservative Thomas Flinck, the MP for London West, and Quebec Senator Jacques Poirer, heard a diversity of views. Edward Newfield, chief economist of the Royal Bank of Canada who testified in Montreal, declared that the prospect of gaining enhanced access for Canadian firms in the world's richest marketplace appeared to be a golden opportunity that should be "accelerated." But other businessmen said that their industries could suffer in head-to-head competition with higher-volume American industries. Added Peter Nygard, chairman of the Winnipeg-based clothing firm Nygard International Ltd.: "We have nothing to gain, and perhaps a lot to lose, from free trade."

When the committee's report is submitted to Parliament later this month, it is even less clear how free trade will join a growing volume of material on the issue and

its conclusions will influence Ottawa's final decision on whether to embark on talks with Washington aimed at a mutual dismantling of protective trade barriers. International Trade Minister James Keirle was assigned following the "Shawmut Summit" in Quebec City in March to explore ways to improve Canada-U.S. commerce with Reagan's trade representative, Clayton Kistner, and the minister is scheduled to report his findings to Mulroney by late September. In the same month, the long-awaited report of a SDI study committee on the economic benefits of the program, headed by former Liberal finance minister Donald MacDonald is expected to endorse the idea of free trade and to support its passage with voluminous documentation. A decision on Canada's trading status is likely by September, well ahead of the nation's U.S. elections in 1986 that are expected to increase protectionist pressures on Congress.

In the end, the decisions on both Star Wars and trade may not emerge in a clean-cut form. In the case of free trade, the government's options spelled out by Keirle in a January working paper—see page M42—were: government could decide to seek comprehensive free trade, or a "framework agreement" for negotiating additional tariff reductions, or a series of "sectoral" free trade agreements that would be limited to specified industries—any one of which could take months, and possibly years, to negotiate. As well, the policy statement on Star Wars that is likely in October or November could be more symbolic than substantive. Ottawa's own research establishment has little money to devote to new, high tech research—and even a formal request for the U.S. investment would not prevent Canadian companies from building on research conducted last by Washington.

The SDI issue is more complex. In both cases may simplify Ottawa's decisions

After the Mulroney government's political retreats in the past few months—on proposed cuts in social welfare spending and on the ordering of amendments—a seemed likely that Ottawa will be anxious to come up with compromises that avoid unnecessarily offending any sector of Canadian society. In the meantime, the committee's hearings have raised pointed questions about Canada's future, and Mulroney will have to deal with those questions as he prepares to face Parliament when it resumes in October on Sept. 8.

—CHIEF WRITER in Toronto with BRAD WATKINS, KAN WATKINS and MICHAEL BOWEN in Ottawa, JOHN THORNTON in Halifax and JANE O'BRIEN in Vancouver

Peck: 'we will die'



Photo: Peter G. MacKenzie

Prokes, Lane (right) sharply divided views on trade



Photo: Peter G. MacKenzie



The Polar Sea, "ship rigger" over the U.S. rejection of Canadian sovereignty

## An Arctic challenge

With the authority that comes with 13,000 tons of ship and engines that can generate 60,000 horsepower, the United States Coast Guard rebuilder Polar Sea headed into the Northwest Passage last week on its way through Canada's Arctic islands to Alaska. The initial stages of its scheduled two-week voyage passed smoothly, but it led to a rekindling of Ottawa's claims to sovereignty over the passage and reinforced what promised to be a long-running diplomatic dispute between Canada and the United States.

The controversy over the Polar Sea's voyage began slowly this summer amid early reports of the venture. By last week Barry McWhirney, the director general of the external affairs department's legal bureau in Ottawa, said that "an intensive review" of Canada's claimed Arctic sovereignty would be launched, and that the dispute with the United States could well go before the International Court of Justice in The Hague. For its part, Washington maintained that the route of the Polar Sea, through Lancaster and Viscount Melville sounds, is an international waterway and beyond Canada's jurisdiction. Adding to that basis, the state department informed Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government in May that the Polar Sea would use the passage for a two-week voyage from Thule, Green-

land, west to Point Barrow, Alaska. American officials explained that the voyage through the Northwest Passage was necessary because of the Polar Sea's tight operating schedule. They said that the voyage was not intended as a challenge to Canada's claim of sovereignty over the waterway, but only as a faster and cheaper alternative to the more circuitous voyage through the Panama Canal to the Pacific.

Angry by Washington's refusal to ask permission for the journey, Ottawa waited until the eve of the voyage last week to issue a statement on the dispute. In what appeared to be a face-saving gesture, the Canadian statement "acknowledged" the voyage—even though the Americans had not requested permission—but it expressed "deep regret"

had been maximally quoted out of context in what he called "silly journalism." For his part, U.S. Coast Guard Cmdr. John Bowers declared that there was "absolutely no intent to the reports."

At the same time, U.S. officials acknowledged that the Polar Sea's mission was purely scientific. In Washington, Nicholas Sandifer, a U.S. Coast Guard spokesman, said that detailed sea and weather data collected by the Polar Sea during its voyage would be shared with "all mariners." He added that when the Polar Sea reached Alaska, it would engage in "some scientific activities" urged by the U.S. maritime administration and involving the U.S. Navy and Canada's department of transport. But in Ottawa, Canadian Coast Guard officials said that tentative plans call for participation in ice measurements and ice stress tests off Alaska in October when the Polar Sea is due to return to Alaska waters.

The presence on board the Polar Sea of the three Canadians was arranged in bilateral discussions before the voyage. Still, their participation, along with planned overflights by Canadian Percival Norra and Tracker patrol planes during the Polar Sea's voyage, appeared to be largely symbolic. A U.S. Coast Guard spokesman said that the Canadians on board have no authority to offer guidance or instructions during the journey, although the Canadian statement described the three men as "observers and advisers."

Both Washington and Ottawa agreed that the voyage will not be used to weaken any future legal action that Canada takes to enforce its sovereignty over the passage. Indeed, Canada obtained that assurance in writing during the weeks of diplomatic contacts leading up to the voyage.

In Ottawa, Paul Robinson, the outgoing U.S. ambassador who will complete his tour of duty in Ottawa early this fall, said the dispute was nothing more

Robinson free seas



than a creation of the news media. "It doesn't jeopardize either country's view on the sovereignty of these waters. We're saying it's international waters," he said. But he conceded that his government would feel differently if Soviet ships were to follow the lead of the Polar Sea. Said Robinson: "We have other security concerns that would naturally involve the Soviet Union."

—KEN MCKENZIE in Ottawa with IAN KIRKMAN in Washington



Mulroney and Hnatyshyn seeking agreement Quebecers for top cultural posts

## A shakeup in Ottawa

With Parliament adjourned for the summer and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney vacationing at Harrington Lake outside of Ottawa, federal bureaucrats, too, were planning summer vacations last week. Then, with the approach of Ottawa's long Civic Holiday weekend, the civil servants were diverted by rumors of impending government appointments.

When the rumors were confirmed in a statement from the Prime Minister's Office there were only two appointments but they involved key posts in the federal bureaucracy. Mulroney elevated Paul Thériault, currently deputy minister of energy, mines and resources, to the top position in the bureaucracy's hierarchy as clerk of the Privy Council and secretary to the cabinet. At the same time, Mulroney reached outside the civil service to name his friend Stanley Hartt, a Montreal corporate and labor lawyer, to the powerful office of deputy minister of finance.

The changes were the first in a predicted summer shakeup of both the senior bureaucracy and the cabinet during the next two weeks. In the spending money, Thériault replaced Gordon Goddard, 65, a veteran in the law-lawyer-bureaucratic mold who notified Mulroney soon after the Tories took office last September that after a 30-year career in the civil service he wanted to leave to take a job in the private sector. In selecting the energetic Thériault, 46, who often arrives at work on a motorbike, Mulroney sent a message to the public arena: "They have skipped a

generation," noted a senior bureaucrat, "to get a younger, more working type."

More surprising was the appointment of Hartt, 47, as deputy minister of finance in succession to the long-serving Marshall A. (Mackey) Cohen, whose departure at age 50 was announced in June. Unlike Cohen—who served in Ottawa for 12 years before taking over as deputy minister of finance in 1982—Hartt has never worked within the civil service. But he proved himself to Mulroney at the beginning of the year by performing two tough jobs. While helping to avert a national postal strike as co-chairman during contract negotiations at Canada Post in March, Hartt also expanded Ottawa's national economic conference in the same month.

Unlike Hartt, Thériault, a native of Quebec, Que., has been in the federal public service since 1967—except for two years as Quebec's deputy cabinet secretary under then-Liberal premier Robert Bourassa until 1982. Despite republicanist fall that Mulroney wanted to get rid of Thériault because of his defined service to former prime minister Pierre Trudeau's Liberal administration, Thériault survived and helped put together energy accords with Newfoundland and the western oil-producing provinces. He is a skilled mandarin, and his background as a Quebec cabinet aide to Bourassa could prove useful in constitutional negotiations if Bourassa's oppositionist Liberal triumph in the next election and return the former premier to office.

—BLAISE MCKENZIE in Ottawa

## The bitter native split

After battling Ottawa for seven years over land claims and native rights, 20 years ago George Erasmus relinquished the presidency of the Deeds Nations, an alliance of Indians in the Northwest Territories. But within a few months, the 36-year-old Erasmus had returned to political activity as a co-chair of the assembly of First Nations, the body representing Canada's 350,000 status Indians. Last week, Erasmus took on a still more powerful role by convincing David Altonaga as national chief of the assembly, but he was immediately plunged into the middle of a bitter split within the assembly over whether the Indians should continue to negotiate with the provinces, as well as Ottawa, in talks aimed at establishing a statement of native rights in the Constitution.

The division in the assembly broke into the open following Ratson's election victory, by a vote of 274 to 231, over Altonaga, the former leader of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, who has led the assembly since its formation in 1982. While Erasmus called on delegates to the three-day assembly meeting to preserve a unified front, all 100 of the 240 delegates gathered separately to discuss setting up a breakaway organization.

The split developed from a basic disagreement over the constitutional talks between Canadian, native organizations and the provincial and federal governments that began in 1983, and another meeting is scheduled for early 1987. The goal of the talks is to agree on an amendment to the constitution to include a declaration of native rights. Because Ottawa needs the consent of at least seven provinces with half of Canada's population to amend the Charter, the provinces have been included in the negotiations. While Erasmian, a moderate, is working to negotiate with both levels of government, Altonaga is convinced that the provinces' concerns over natural resources can only lead to the frustration of native rights.

For his part, Erasmus pleaded for unity. "The only way to get the federal government and the provinces to take us seriously" is, he maintains, Erasmus, in one of his first acts as leader, will oversee an audit of the assembly's books to discover the reasons for the government-funded organization's \$1-million deficit.

—CHERYL EGGERTS with correspondence reports



# British Columbia's political malaise



Bennett of annual opening, seeking to reduce the level of suspicion in a depressed province

Three years ago British Columbia's Social Credit government introduced the word "restraint" into the provincial political lexicon as a watchword for government thrift while Premier William Bennett tried to coax the province out of the worst recession since the 1930s. Now, with British Columbia transformed into a hives-not-paradise despite the gradual recovery elsewhere in the country, and politicians showing the B.C. people to be in deep disfavor with the elections, Bennett's government is trying hard to expunge any memory of the word restraint from the minds of British Columbians. Typically, the 32-year-old Bennett joined Vancouver businessmen at a breakfast meeting last week (profiled to *Canadian*) on Vancouver Island, where he attended at the opening of a new sawmill by MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. Earlier, he donned a bright blue hard hat and served in a commemorative panel to mark the completion of the B.C. Pavilion at Expo 86, the \$1.5-billion world's transportation fair scheduled to open in Vancouver next May. "Bennett" noted Donald Blake, a professor of political science at the University of British Columbia, "is

trying to reduce the level of suspicion and hostility and lower the political temperature of the province."

It may take much more than Bennett's hastiness to rally public confidence in the wake of draconian government cutbacks that began 36 months ago and in the end put 32,690 civil servants and schoolteachers out of work, eliminated or reduced a wide range of social services and raised income taxes for British Columbians by an average of eight per cent—all in the name of economic recovery.

Now, with world markets for the province's key mining and forestry industries still depressed, unemployment is the province's most serious problem. In June, some 250,000 British Columbians were still out of work—fully 14.8 per cent of the provincial labor force, compared to a national average of 10.5 per cent. And despite generous new tax incentives and grants extended to the business sector in Finance Minister Hugh Curtis's budget last March, the economy remains painfully sluggish—though the Conference Board of Canada predicts encouraging growth in 1985, with the

prevailing economy projected to grow by three per cent in terms of real domestic product.

In the meantime, some politicians have detected the existence of a wide-spread malaise within the province and an anti-government trend in the Vancouver region.

An influential private study conducted in April by Turner's Dornia Research Ltd. concluded that "depression seems to be mostly what British Columbians are suffering from." As a consequence, the popularity of the Bennett government has slumped. According to a poll conducted within British Columbia's lower mainland area in June by Vancouver's Markfield Marketing Research, 52.7 per cent of the 501 respondents backed the opposition New Democratic Party, compared to 32.6 per cent for the Conservatives—with 23.4 per cent undecided.

The malaise is felt even within the ranks of the Social Credit party itself. Sued John Golder, a former executive director of the party "the party is in terrible shape. I think it's just disintegrating." Anthony Boko, a former president of the Victoria constituency of the young Social movement, told the party's news bureau that the party was unhappy with the direction the party was taking. Sued Bok: "Party policy after series is to be a select group of people rather than for the general good of the province."

But, there is no sign of any serious movement within the party to replace Bennett, who is in his 10th year as premier. And his suddenly increased visibility around the province suggests that he may already be campaigning for the next provincial election. Although Bennett, whose government was re-elected for the second time in May, 1983, could wait until 1988, there is speculation that he



Steady confidence

would call a snap pre-Expo election in the hope of exploiting the euphoria that the world fair could generate. Bennett, says Mr. Leader Bob St.-On, who supports an election as early as next April, "has been running for re-election since January, when he started sending out reports to all local newspapers in British Columbia telling them the minister campaign has been successful."

For his part, Stelly, a moderate-sounding politician who replaced former premier Dave Barrett as vice-leader in May, 1983, has been working to restore the image of the NDP as a party of the intellectuals, a legacy of Barrett's period as premier from 1973-75. The party's spirits were boosted last November when New Democrats won two by-elections. But Bennett's party is still solidly in control of the 57-seat legislature. When the house rose for the summer session in June, Social Credit held 54 seats, the NDP 32 and the five-month-old, middle-of-the-road United Party one seat.

Evidence of widespread discontent with the B.C. people has even given rise to speculation the Liberal party that has not held a seat provincially since 1979. With the added encouragement of national leader John Turner's federal election victory in Vancouver's Quads last September, provincial leader Art Len says that British Columbians are "disaffected with the government and skeptical of the NDP," and "they are looking at us as a better way."

Bennett's efforts to regenerate the economy have included about \$4.4 billion worth of major projects around the province—including a major oil-conveying project in the province's northwest, which has suffered from declining world oil prices, the construction of a rapid transit system for the lower mainland and a major bridge and highway construction program.

But British Columbians are still gloomy about the province's economic prospects. Unemployment, according to the Census survey, is "the most important issue facing British Columbia today," and Bennett was heavily criticized for that when he visited the lower mainland community of White Rock two weeks ago. At a meeting held to promote Expo 86, a placard-carrying demonstrator interrupted the premier's speech by shouting, "We want jobs," declared Bennett. "I'll give you a job. If you take that sign and wave it up and down you could keep all three people out." But until British Columbia's beleaguered economy shows signs of rebirth, he will need more than rhetoric and sloganizing to preserve the Socialists' domination of the volatile province.

—JANE ORRICK AND DAVID LUDLOW  
in Vancouver



Hatfield after a squaw in a backwoods camp, a now to hold on as a leader

## A meeting in the bush

When Premier Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick and his 36-member Progressive Conservative caucus withdrew to a remote lake-side logging camp for three days of non-voting last week, they reaffirmed the party's political fortunes at the lowest ebb in nearly 15 years of power. Hatfield, 54, arrived at the cluster of trailers at Long Lake, 35 km northeast of Fredericton, still wearing a wrist cast from an accident early in June and scoured by nearly a year of personal and political attacks which included being charged with and then acquitted of sexual-assault accusations.

Hatfield's tenure has won five election victories since 1970. But the past year has been a difficult one for the party. After wrangling married his wife into relations between the province's 500,000-strong English-speaking majority and its 200,000-member French-speaking majority last fall, and an attempt to reshape the sprawling provincial bureaucracy failed to accomplish its goals. A civil legislative agenda this spring was marred by an unpopular budget which increased the provincial sales tax to 11 from 10 per cent.

For Hatfield, the past 30 months have been a personal odyssey. The premier was charged last October with possession of marijuana after the drug was found in his suitcase in September. Following his acquittal in January, newspapers published allegations by two former students that Hatfield supplied them with marijuana and cocaine in 1981. Hatfield's problems have continued in early

June he fell from a golf cart while attending a meeting of the premiers of the Maritime provinces in Prince Edward Island, breaking his wrist and several ribs.

Many New Brunswick Tories say the party's mood are bound up with Hatfield's. Some party members blamed him for the loss of two by-elections during the past 10 months, and increasingly there have been calls within the party for a leadership review. For his part, Hatfield admitted that his leadership would be talked about at the caucus gathering, but he insisted that it would not be "the main issue."

After the meeting, Hatfield made it clear he would continue to resist suggestions that he resign soon. Asked by reporters whether he would lead his party into the next election, Hatfield replied, "I've got an election coming to be held until October, 1987," but some observers, noting the unusual amount of repair work being done on provincial highways this summer, think that Hatfield may send voters to the polls as early as this October. Still, if Hatfield intends to hold on to his job until, or after, the next election, he must act soon to restore Conservative fortunes. After a decade and a half in power, even in Hatfield's own party say that signs of a new political vigor on the part of the premier must come no later than Nov. 8, when the Conservative gather in Saint John for the party's annual general meeting.

—CEES WOOD WITH KATHY HARTLEY  
in Fredericton

"So what's for dinner?"

BE A PART OF IT  
Canadian Club  
LIGHT CRISP VERSATILE ENJOY

## NATIONAL NOTES

### Protesting abortion



Morgentaler's harassment

For the past three months the Ontario Court of Appeal has been considering an appeal lodged by the Crown against Dr. Henry Morgentaler's acquittal by a jury last November on charges of conspiring to procure a miscarriage. That decision is expected in the fall, but in the meantime pro-life demonstrators have continued to protest outside of Morgentaler's downtown Toronto clinic.

By harassing women who enter or leave it. Last week, as tempers frayed, an exasperated neighbour brandished a shotgun at protesters, and police later charged Cindy Kavan, 18, with weapon-related offences. The next day Rev. Kenneth Campbell, who operates a "Christian" call next door to the clinic, tried to carry out a citizen's arrest of two clinic staff members when he accused of conspiring to procure a miscarriage. But the Metropolitan Toronto police, who have maintained a continuous watch on the clinic and the daily picketers outside since last winter, ruled that Campbell lacked evidence to support the arrest.

### A scourge of fires

Nearly 6,000 firefighters, supported by helicopters and water bombers, battled forest fires in British Columbia last week as lightning storms set off 60 new fires in one day and a total of about 700 separate fires burned in the southern half of the province. Some of the 360 residents evacuated the Fraser Canyon town of North Bend, about 150 km southeast of Vancouver, but firefighters managed to contain the mauling fire that started burning on July 18 and consumed more than 8,000 acres of land in the timber and tourist area. About 300 km away, firefighters brought another blaze under control that had raged over 7,000 acres and threatened the town of Bock Creek. But there was no sign that the province's epidemic of forest fires was about to abate. "It's still timber dry and extremely dangerous," said Ken Lines of the BC Fire Control Centre. "If temperatures don't go down the whole of the south will still be a major problem." With costs running at about \$2 million a day, a record of \$82 million has already been spent this year fighting the province's fires.

### Trading crash clues

Six weeks after an Air-India Boeing 747 crashed off the Irish coast killing 329 people—including 229 Canadians—Indian investigators arrived in Ottawa last week on their way to Toronto and Montreal, the last two airports where the jetties touched down. During a meeting with officials of the Canadian Aviation Safety Board in Ottawa, the three-member Indian team agreed to repeated requests for Canadian investigators to be given access to copies of the notes and technical data from the jet's flight recorder, which so far have failed to yield any firm indications of the cause of the crash. The Indian contingent also agreed to make available some data from the seabed on which the wreckage has to assist the Canadian Coast Guard ship John Cabot, which was sent to the crash site three weeks ago, if a decision is made to try to raise parts of the shattered plane. Though other causes

have not been ruled out, investigators still suspect that the 747-on route to London and Bombay at the time of the crash—went down as the result of a bomb, possibly put aboard by Sikh terrorists. In Canada, the Indian team planned to look into baggage handling and security arrangements at Toronto's Lester B. Pearson airport and at Mirabel in Quebec.

### Enforcing sobriety

Last week, more than five years after Robert Delmon was stopped in his car on a suburban Toronto street and subsequently charged with failing to take a breath test, the Supreme Court of Canada—in a split decision—upheld the right of police to require drivers to be tested in spot checks for alcohol. While the majority ruling by four of the court's seven justices effectively upheld the practice of police in Ontario of stopping cars at random to look for drivers who have been drinking, the court did agree—as Delmon's lawyers had argued—that there was no federal legal basis for spot checks. The four justices who voted to uphold the police action argued that spot checks aimed at reducing drunk driving were justified by the broad duty of police officers to prevent crime and to protect life and property. "Because of the pervasiveness of the problem of impaired driving," said Mr. Justice Gerald Le Dain, "there can be no doubt about the importance and necessity of a program to improve the deterrence of it." Chief Justice Brian Dickson, writing the dissenting opinion, warned that the ruling represented an erosion of the fundamental right of citizens to be free from "arbitrary interference" by the authorities, and noted that "all public officials, including the police, are subject to the rule of law." Because Delmon was charged in 1980, his lawyers were not able to appeal the case on the basis of Canada's 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms. A case that challenges police spot checks on the grounds that they violate individual rights is under the Charter and are authorized by several provincial legislatures as currently being heard by the Ontario Court of Appeal.

### A cross-border quarrel



Gibbons says and means

Last May, Florida Congressman Sam Gibbons introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to protect U.S. producers from imports of Canadian products which he claims have a price advantage because of governmental subsidies. Then, Gibbons met with International Trade Minister James Kelleher in British Columbia, where officials are concerned that the bill will devastate trans-border sales of sub-subsidized products—worth \$13 billion in Canada last year. Last week Gibbons, the Democratic chairman of the House ways and means subcommittee on trade, stopped off in Vancouver on his way to trade meetings in Japan. During the day-long visit forestry officials tried to convince the American that Canada's 31-per-cent share of the U.S. softwood market is the result of the cheaper Canadian dollar and American manufacturers' preferences for certain Canadian timber species. Gibbons, who appeared to be unconvinced, noted at the end of his visit that if Canadian lumber is not subsidized, then there was "little to fear" from his bill.

# Shevardnadze steps out

The white-haired novice diplomat appeared to be dazed by the battery of photographers and television crews awaiting him in Finland's capital city. Making his first appearance as the international stage took a momentary detour from the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Accords on human rights and security—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze indicated that he was still somewhat flustered as he took on his powerful new job. Shevardnadze stumbled during his speech, his Georgian regional accent occasionally confusing the Russian words. Still, he managed to smile for the cameras and his imposed many diplomats with a relaxed style reminiscent of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Observed one European diplomat who watched the unknown Georgian's first international performance: "If Shevardnadze is going to be like Nikita Khrushchev, it could be a lot less nerve-racking going to far talks with the Soviets and maybe even a bit more productive."

Indeed, last week's meeting of 35 foreign ministers from both East and West proved important signs of what direction superpower relations will likely take under Gorbachev's dynamic style of rule. The key point was a three-hour meeting between Shevardnadze and American Secretary of State George Shultz in the U.S. Embassy. The two met for the first time to lay the groundwork for a proposed summit between Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan, scheduled for Nov. 18-20. Both sides described the Helsinki meeting between Shultz, 64, and his 57-year-old Soviet counterpart, who succeeded veteran Andrei Gromyko, 76, on July 8, as an important step in building a personal rapport. The two men ended their meeting with agreement on a common agenda for the Novem-ber summit in Geneva—the first top-level superpower meeting in 20 years. Later that week, reporters in cautiously optimistic tones.

Shevardnadze said that the summit "should result in relaxation of the current dangerous tension in the world." For his part, Shultz said that his initial meeting with Shevardnadze had been "a good first step" toward the summit.

Both men avoided detailed discussion on improving East-West relations.

By they have never allowed adequate verification so that we can tell if an arms control regime is really respected." Then, Reagan extended an invitation for Soviet observers to witness and verify an American underground nuclear test in Nevada. Moscow immediately condemned the proposal as a diversion from the real issue of disarmament.



Shultz (left), Finnish Foreign Minister Pavele Wirtanen, Shevardnadze, Clark (right) support

Moscow and Washington launched carefully constructed propaganda campaigns designed to impress public opinion before the summit. The first round of nuclear and space-based arms limitation talks in Geneva. First, Gorbachev called for a neutral focus on nuclear testing for five months, beginning on Aug. 6—the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. But Washington swiftly chastised Moscow's offer because officials said that it did not contain any provision for verification of the test freeze. Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, added "it is in Soviet histo-

Most analysts said that Moscow was the first round in the battle for international opinion. They said that Gorbachev's call for a test freeze could create new tensions among Washington's Western allies. Indeed, U.S. officials say they are now concerned that Reagan will face increasing pressure from allies and Western press activists to make concessions when both superpowers renounce weapons talks. Said William Hyland, a former U.S. arms control official: "The propaganda advantage is now Gorbachev's."

Both Shultz and Shevardnadze avoided the kind of scolding rhetoric that earned superpower relations during the early 1980s, that they freely traded friendly changes during the formal Helsinki conferences. Shevardnadze said that Washington was "telling us to negotiate in a businesslike manner" at the Geneva arms talks and that it is an attempt to change Europe's power borders. For his part, Shultz cited more than 50 individual cases that were designed to demonstrate that Moscow had failed to honor its Helsinki commitments to uphold human rights. According to Western politicians, 45 of 75 Soviets who monitored human rights practices after the 1975 accords have been jailed or committed to psychiatric hospitals. Among the victims, physicist Andrei Sakharov and jailed Jewish dissident Anatoly Solzhenitsyn. Western activists are disappointed by Gorbachev's performance on human rights during his first five months in power. They cite KGB chief Viktor Chebrikov's frequent warnings that dissent will not be tolerated under the new leadership. Now as the Western critics opine that Shevardnadze will be more sympathetic to human rights, he has also reportedly persecuted human rights activists in Georgia, where he serves as first secretary of the Communist Party. And last month, as the eve of Shevardnadze's appointment as foreign minister, officials there arrested members of a local pop music protest group known as Phantom and charged them with treason.

Still, most officials expressed guarded support for the Helsinki Accords. Chebrikov's frequent warnings that dissent will not be tolerated under the new leadership. Now as the Western critics opine that Shevardnadze will be more sympathetic to human rights, he has also reportedly persecuted human rights activists in Georgia, where he serves as first secretary of the Communist Party. And last month, as the eve of Shevardnadze's appointment as foreign minister, officials there arrested members of a local pop music protest group known as Phantom and charged them with treason.

Still, most officials expressed guarded support for the Helsinki Accords. Chebrikov's frequent warnings that dissent will not be tolerated under the new leadership. Now as the Western critics opine that Shevardnadze will be more sympathetic to human rights, he has also reportedly persecuted human rights activists in Georgia, where he serves as first secretary of the Communist Party. And last month, as the eve of Shevardnadze's appointment as foreign minister, officials there arrested members of a local pop music protest group known as Phantom and charged them with treason.

As the Helsinki conference ended, participants agreed to support a European military security, an extension of the Helsinki agreement, has served to reduce tensions through such measures as providing prior notification of war games.

—JAMES MURPHY with DAVID NORTH in London

## SOUTH AFRICA

## Tightening the circle

In the Johannesburg headquarters of the opposition United Democratic Front, a lone staff member sat surrounded last week by empty files and silent telephones. The activists who usually crowded the office of the black rights organization had left, some were jailed, others were in hiding. The country police had ransacked the office, taking thousands of documents away with them. "We'd like to organize a protest demonstration," the staffer said, "but there's no one around."

The same was similar in black community offices around the country. In one town after South Africa's white rulers declared a state of emergency to end the most serious black unrest in 20 years. Deploying the country's best equipped security forces, President P.W. Botha's government had detained more than 100 people a day since imposing an emergency in 36 judicial districts on July 21. By week's end, the number arrested without the right to a trial or access to a lawyer had risen to 1,200, 45 of whom had been freed. Thousands more were scattered to avoid capture.

Still, the arrest continued. While many black activists remained quiet, violence broke out periodically as gangs of youths burned the homes of black policemen, attacked others whom they regarded as collaborators and clashed with white police patrolling the streets in armed personnel carriers. Then, the trouble spread outside of the emergency areas south and east of Johannesburg and in eastern Cape Province to Cape Town and to Durban, where black civil rights lawyer Victoria Mokoena was shot and killed by unknown assailants. As the death toll rose in the violence, superpower contacts said at least 25, authorities placed new curbs on the numbers of people allowed to attend funerals for victims of township violence. Said Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, voting to defy

the ban "I will not be told by any secular authorities which gospel I must preach."

Throughout the week international condemnation of the actions of the Botha government increased. Foreign ministers of the 16-nation European Community, meeting in Helsinki, resolved their efforts in South Africa for consultations in a gesture of disapproval that

left just short of averting sanctions. Canada's External Affairs Minister Joe Clark added that Ottawa

was prepared to tighten the limited economic sanctions against South Africa—which his government announced before the emergency on July 6 in Washington, the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly for legislation which would impose the first broad U.S. economic sanctions. The measures included bans on the sale of Kruggerand gold coins in the United States, as the export of sophisticated nuclear equipment and on bank loans in South Africa.

Pressure remained strong in the administration not to bend to external pressure. As the country's currency, the rand, flared on international markets, Botha recalled his anti-apartheid design in 1976, Hendrik Verwoerd. He also warned that sanctions could mean the repatriation of 15 million migrant workers from neighboring African countries. For his part, those moderate black leaders who remained quiet urged Botha to defuse the crisis by making a gesture of grace—such as the release of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. Otherwise, they said, the violence could only get worse. "I think there will be a lot, but not for long," said Archbishop Desmond Tutu, a young church leader in the Johannesburg suburb of Soweto. "The people are too angry to stay quiet for long, and next time it blows up it will be bigger than ever."

—ALLAN ROSEN in Johannesburg



Tutu: anger and defiance



Kampala commercial district looting, random violence and massive destruction

UGANDA

## The aftermath of a coup

Raging groups of weary expatriates, most of them women teachers, streamed across the Kampala border last week following the military overthrow of Ugandan President Milton Obote. The women told chilling stories of widespread looting and random violence in the aftermath of the coup. Many reported that they had hidden from unacknowledged soldiers in their suburban Kampala homes. And some of them said that they had lost everything to the marauding troops, while still others told of unprovoked assaults. Col. Jeka Prasad, Canadian Armed Forces adviser in Kampala, who was travelling through Uganda when the coup took place, declared, "You see people lose all sense of morality. It was sheer war-time destruction for no good reason at all."

Immediately after the coup, numerous army rebels suspended the constitution, dissolved parliament and closed the country's borders. But within two days order had begun to return to the capital, and a new leader emerged: Lt. Gen. Tito Okello was sworn in as chairman of a ruling 30-man military council. The new head of state vowed to bring "peace, stability and reconstruction," and pledged to relinquish power following free elections within a year. Then, Okello flew to Dar es Salaam for talks with Tanzania President Julius Nyerere. There, he sought assurance from Nyerere that Okoto would not be able to use Tanzania as a guerrilla base—as he had done for eight years during Idi Amin's reign in the 1970s.

But a larger problem than Obote as Okello tries to establish an interim "government of national unity" is the continuing tribal conflict within the country and the absence of needed support from the National Resistance Army (NRA), the main guerrilla group, which has been fighting for power since 1980. The NRA invited on a civilian government to rewrite the constitution and prepare for a general election. Said NRA second-in-command Erya Kalegira, "The question is who is going to be in control of the government of national unity."

At week's end, leaders of the new regime offered to hold meetings with opposition parties and with representatives to determine the composition of an interim civilian government. But with each group promoting its own leader for the presidency, a temporary ban on political parties and the lack of a neutral Ugandan president—as happened following the overthrow of Idi Amin in 1979—seemed to be the likeliest way to avoid deadlock.

At the same time, the military regime's appointment as prime minister last week of Paulo Musyizi—a man who has served both Idi Amin and Obote—aroused distrust among the contending factions. Still, despite Okello's vow to restore democracy to the troubled country, it was the threat of a new offensive by 7,000 strategically placed war veterans that won the most compelling argument for a swift congress.

—NANCY ANN HERRICK in Nairobi

THE UNITED STATES

## The crash of Flight 191

The announcement on the Los Angeles International Airport public address system was a model of ambiguity: "If you are seeing any passengers arriving on Flight 191, meet airline agents at Gate 69-B." In fact, there were no passengers to be met. Three hours and 35 minutes earlier the Delta Air Lines Lockheed L-1011 TriStar, with 149 passengers and 32 crew members, had crashed in a heavy thunderstorm during its approach to Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport. The wide-bodied jet, on a course from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., headed across Texas Highway 114, hit two cars—disintegrating one driver—clipped a water tank, then exploded on impact in a field. At week's end, as workers used a giant crane to claw through the charred wreckage, the death toll had reached 189. Said Dr. Charles Petty, Dallas County medical examiner at the scene: "It looks as if the bodies have been thrown down into a huge garbage dump."

Most of the survivors had been in the rear of the plane when the crash occurred at 6:05 p.m. local time. Passenger Jay Shaber had been sitting in the back row and he reported, "We came down in very heavy rain. You couldn't see anything out the window. The ride got rougher and rougher and rougher." Another survivor declared, "I just thank God I smoke, because if I didn't I'd be sitting in the front of the plane and I'd be dead."

The L-1011, first produced in 1970, is powered by three Rolls-Royce engines. Aviation experts have praised its quiet performance, fuel efficiency, comfort and, periodically, its dependability. Air Canada has 28 TriStars in service and their technological success could not overcome market forces—the recession and competition from other wide-bodied aircraft—that made it a financial disaster for Lockheed, which lost more than \$60 million before it produced its 500th and last L-1011 in 1983. Declared Delta spokesman James Ewing, "It is a marvelous aircraft. It's incredible that anything like this would happen." In Dallas last week, officials from the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board resumed the plane's flight recorders and began its investigation and reports that a sudden shift in the wind, or even lightning, may have brought down Flight 191.

# BANK OF MONTREAL OPENS 7,500 NEW U.S. LOCATIONS.



Now you can get cash at over 7,500 U.S. bank machines that carry the Cirrus symbol.

Now as a Bank of Montreal customer you can get cash\* from your account whether you're on business in L.A., vacationing in Miami or shopping in Dallas. Because Bank of Montreal Instabank® is now part of the Citrus automated banking network.

Your credit Bank of Montreal access card now lets you bank at U.S. bank machines with the Citrus symbol.



So you can make a U.S. cash advance with your Bank of Montreal MasterCard® card or use your NAB® card to access your account for U.S. Funds And Citrus customers can access over 500 Instabank® across Canada. Contact a Bank of Montreal branch to find out more.

Now, all over North America, Bank of Montreal is doing more for you. It's what sets us apart.



Doing more for you.  
**Bank of Montreal**

\* Funds will be in local currency and subject to other limitations. Your account will be debited for the purchase charge rate. \*\* Required minimum of bank of Montreal. Bank of Montreal is a registered bank of the United States and is a member of the Federal Reserve System. Bank of Montreal is a registered bank of Canada.

# Life returns to an anguished land

Of all the victims of China's antireligion Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), few suffered more than the people of Tibet. Culturally deprived from the Han (ethnic Chinese) people, Tibetans suffered severe persecution by Maoist Red Guards. Peasants' altars were poured into the remote Himalayan territory and brutally suppressed local culture and religion. Scores of monasteries were looted and destroyed and thousands of monks, or lamas, and this labor camp. Now, Peking's moderate new leaders are attempting to make amends for past crimes. They have allowed a gradual religious revival, introduced a program of economic modernization and encouraged tourism. Local authorities plan to showcase their reforms in a massive official celebration scheduled for Sept. 1, when the territory marks its 50th anniversary as an autonomous region of China. Maclean's correspondent Wendy Lee recently visited the territory. Her report.

Darjeeling is a Tibetan Buddhist, one of the highest Buddhist monks in Tibet. By night he leads the chanting of the sutras, or Buddhist precepts, at the Ganden monastery in the lofty city of Lhasa. 2,000 km southwest of Peking, but by day his parents are more serious: shepherding curious foreign tourists through his monastery. He is both the highest religious figure living in the 80-year-old structure and a member of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference, an elite advisory body. Although he is on the Peking's payroll, he refuses to join the Communist Party. "I am a lama," said the 77-year-old cleric. "How can I be a member of the party?"

He is in good of the agency comprising that has evolved from Tibet's former Buddhist and Chinese officials' alliance. After years of persecution by Peking's Communist government, which has ruled the region of two million since 1951, Tibetans are once

again giving expression to their fervent religious feelings. Authorities are rebuilding the region's razed monasteries. Thousands of lamas have been released from the camps and allowed to return to the monasteries. But Peking is determined that Buddhism will never

world's highest sites at 11,800 feet above sea level, chanted prayers circle the 700-year-old Jokhang monastery in a continuous clockwise procession that begins at dawn and lasts until long after sunset. Nearby, on the well-worn path to the monastery, the former head of Tibet's state leader, the Dalai Lama, vendors selling incense and prayer flags have added Chinese-made shoes, buttons, buttons and wargames to their stock.

But while some Tibetan monks are clanked by modern gadgets from the outside world, many have embraced Buddhism with even greater enthusiasm. Hundreds of youths are training to replace the old men who currently predominate in Tibetan monasteries. After a traditional period of study, they will have to submit to an interview given by officials of the Chinese Religious Bureau, a state-run agency that regulates all spiritual activity in Tibet. The bureau allocates funds for sustenance, controls the number of ordained monks and screens each applicant for the monastic life. Interviews and background checks. Many do not make it through the process. "I am one of the lucky ones," said a young monk in Jokhang. "There are many more who want to be monks, but 80 in the 500 first have Others can study the scriptures, but they have no hope of a position."

Leaders of the religious bureau, composed of 38 members, seven of them Chinese and the rest Chinese-appointed Tibetans, insist that they do not interfere with what is taught in

the monasteries. "The center is up to them," said Chen Rende, the Haa deputy chief of the bureau in Lhasa. "We're propagandizing the fundamental policies of the party. If you want to believe in religion, you are free. On the other hand, if you are believed but no longer want to, you're free to do that too."

Given that choice, the overwhelming

majority of Tibetans have agreed to resume their religious rites. Monasteries all over the country are swamped with pilgrims, many of whom travel on foot for hundreds of kilometers, usually bearing modest offerings. Some devotee old Chinese and Tibetan tank robes, which they secure on silver tables with a handful of highland barley. Others go pilgrim objects such as bracelets and even digital watches to the robes of temple figurines. One man from Qinghai, a western province of China, which was once part of greater Tibet, shared an 11-day truck ride with 16 pilgrims to reach Jokhang, bringing with him a jar of hand-churned yak butter from his own herd. "It was a difficult journey," he explained, "but

Chinese rule in a five-point statement released last November. Chinese officials said the Dalai Lama "should not argue over the events of 1989. It is better to forget." But Tibetans have not forgotten. Although the violent guerrilla attacks of past years are rare now, the People's Liberation Army must still maintain a highly visible presence to discourage rebellion. For his part, the Dalai Lama has rebuffed Peking's invitations, declaring, "In the current circumstances, I think it is better that I do not go." If Tibetans appear temporarily subdued, it is because "the Dalai Lama wants it that way," says a former resistance fighter who now works for Peking in Lhasa. "The next dawn word that order or circumstances will there be any

have been known by reforming economic policy. By their own admission, past Maoist economic experiments have been a spectacular failure throughout China. Tibet continues to rely on subsidies from Peking—480 million this year alone—which it uses primarily to buy consumer goods from other parts of China instead of investing it in income-generating enterprises. "The more blood is transfused, the more serious is the anemia," a group of Chinese economists wrote recently in a Peking journal earlier this year. To attract badly needed foreign exchange, officials are opening the doors of the long-isolated mountain territory to tourism. They plan to admit 6,000 visitors this year, four times the number in 1984, with a target figure of



Young Tibetan monk: religious revival



Lhasa's Potala palace: tourism

it's a lot better now than it was during the Cultural Revolution."

The focus of religious fervor, the van around which the Tibetan world revolves, is the Dalai Lama. Although he has not set foot in his homeland since 1966, when a failed anti-Chinese uprising forced him to flee into exile in northern India, his presence is keenly felt. "I think about him every moment," said a carpenter who has made his tiny home into a shrine for the 80-year-old god-king. "The only time I don't have him on my mind is when I'm asleep." Dalai Lama buttons and korymbes are sold every few feet in Tibetan markets. His movements around the world from his base in India are monitored by short-wave radio and news of his speeches spreads rapidly by word of mouth.

Peking has cordoned the Dalai Lama's title as supreme religious leader of the Tibetans, but it insists that he will be allowed to return only if he accepts

violence, as we have obeyed."

Chinese authorities hope that an improvement in the standards of living will cool resentment against Peking's rule. Using the same formula of economic reform that has been applied to the rest of China, Peking raised the per-capita income of Tibetans to the equivalent of \$150 in 1984—a 30-per-cent increase over the year before. The Chinese-imposed agricultural collective has been dismantled and farmers can farm their own land and sell their produce at private markets. Trade in such products as food, trucks, tractors and wool between Tibet and other parts of China has also resumed after years of isolation. "There it was, almost like a blockade," said Yan Xun, a Chinese planning expert. "But now we're encouraging contacts."

Statisticians suggest that the Chinese



The Dalai Lama called 'god-king'

180,000 a year by the end of the century. The opening of the long-isolated border with Nepal in March means that foreign visitors can now bypass the exhausting treks to reach Lhasa.

In addition to commemorating the formal end to Tibet's isolation at the special 50th anniversary celebrations on Sept. 1, Peking also will unveil 43 new stadiums, libraries, schools and hotels built for the occasion at a cost of \$215 million. Although thousands of Tibetans have been pressed into service to prepare for the festivities, few express much enthusiasm. The survivors of often brutal repression at the hands of the Chinese, they can find little reason to rejoice after two decades under Communist rule. "It is the hope of all Tibetans to see the return of the Dalai Lama," said another former monastery fighter told a foreign visitor. "You've been outside. Can you tell me, do we have a chance? Will anyone help us?"

Chinese soldiers in Lhasa. They still rule our country

become the focus of opposition to Communist rule, as the Roman Catholic Church has become in Poland. "They let us worship," said one young monk. "But they still run our country."

The revival of Tibet's ancient religion, paralleled by the introduction of the market economy reforms that are sweeping China, has produced some jarring contrasts. In Lhasa, one of the

# Dealing for an oil giant

The Gulf Canada Ltd. got took off shortly after 2 a.m. last Friday with a very important passenger—Toronto real estate tycoon Paul Reichman. His destination: Switzerland, via New York. The purpose of his trip: a much-needed vacation. Barely an hour earlier, after 4½ months of determined pursuit and one sensational failure, Reichman had closed a \$2.58-billion deal that effectively made him partly the new owners of the country's fourth-largest oil company. That deal returned Gulf's vast energy reserves—in the Prairies, in the Beaufort Sea and off Newfoundland—to Canadian hands. It also resolved a shotgun wedding between Gulf Canada and the Reichman-controlled Alberta-Princeton, the world's largest independent natural-gas producer. And it foreboded a major sale of Gulf assets intended to help the Reichmans pay for their spectacular entry into a potentially lucrative field.

The Reichmans' energy acquisitions appeared to founder in mid-July. Then, the collapse of their initial attempt to buy San Francisco-based Chevron Corp.'s 60.6-per-cent stake in Gulf Canada, which employs roughly 9,000 Canadians, ran into obstacles. Efforts to promulgate the sale of some of Gulf assets to publicly owned Petro-Canada failed, and the Reichmans decided to walk away from a \$25-million deposit. That failure surprised the Canadians because controversy and causal concern among parliament at Gulf's debt-ridden U.S. parent. But the deal-quester Reichmans, who achieved multibillionaire status through the real-estate operations of privately owned Olympia & York Development Ltd., refused to quit. And after two weeks of secret negotiations with other Canadian corporations, as well as with Chevron, Olympia & York finally signed a deal so complex that it may take years to unfold all of its details.

Under Friday morning's agreement, the Reichmans paid Chevron roughly \$2.5 billion for 49.6 per cent of Gulf—a total of 115,560,900 shares at \$20.35 per share. At the same time, the Reichmans bought, as option, at \$2.09 per share, to purchase the 10.9-per-cent balance of Chevron's Gulf holdings—a further 25,280,550 shares—for an additional \$119.90 before Dec. 2. Most analysts predicted that the Reichmans would exercise their option. The Chevron agreement was the last step in an intricate master plan devised by Paul Reich-



Gulf Canada refinery: gas stations for sale

man, Olympia & York's senior executive vice-president. At the same time as Olympia & York was buying Gulf from Reichman, it was selling Alberta to Gulf.

San Gulf Canada president Keith McWalter, a survey officer "We are very impressed with the management of Alberta. We have no intention of interfering with them. But it does strengthen us to have them on our side."

Another part of the Reichman master plan was an agreement with Norcen Energy Resources Ltd., controlled by Toronto financier Conrad Black. Norcen will pay a reorganized Gulf \$300 million by Aug.

30 and become a major partner with about a 20-per-cent stake of the company's resource holdings. And Norcen has the option of subsequently leaving the partnership, taking with it part of Gulf's energy stake off Newfoundland, five producing oil and gas fields in Alberta and Superior, Quebec & Gulf's subsidiary. Norcen first entered the Reichman-Gulf negotiations just before the original deal collapsed.

In their formal announcement on Friday, the Reichmans said that they are also actively pursuing the sale of Gulf's refineries and filling stations—the company's most profitable divisions—in conjunction with the deal they declined to make. One paper seemed certain to be Petro-Canada. Indeed, Kenneth Industrial Expansion Minister Sinclair Stevens confirmed that the ministerial oil company was "very close to an understanding" with the Reichmans to buy Gulf filling stations in Western Canada, where Petro-Canada

has a weak market presence. There was widespread speculation within the financial community that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney had pulled the government out of the original agreement at the eleventh hour—despite the fact that Energy Minister Pat Carney strongly supported the acquisition of Gulf by Canadian interests. But Stevens denied the speculations, saying that it "was a misunderstanding."

For his part, Carney said that she was pleased by the deal, ultimately announced last Friday. With a Petro-Canada deal all but assured, the Reichmans were un-

ing before for Gulf's Eastern Canada filling stations. Oil industry analysts named British-owned Ultramar Canada Inc. of Toronto as a strong contender. Ultramar, a relatively small firm, does most of its business in Quebec. But analysts said Ultramar needs more retail outlets to make efficient use of its 105,000-barrel-a-day Quebec City refinery, now operating at roughly 75 per cent of capacity. Ultramar chairman Laurence Woodfield has held talks with the Reichmans but, according to company spokesman William Berry of Toronto, the companies have not struck a deal.

The Reichman-Chevron agreement was followed by a rapid exchange of paper. While the Toronto Dominion Bank was clearing Olympia & York's \$2.5-billion cheque to Chevron for 49.6 per cent of Gulf's shares, Alberta was depositing a \$978-million cheque from Gulf for a 49.6-per-cent block of its stock. As well, Gulf had agreed to pay an additional \$400 million for a further 34.1 per cent of Alberta.

It also agreed to offer the same price—a record \$33 a share—to all minority Alberta shareholders. And the Reichmans pledged to offer minority shareholders in Gulf either a combination of cash and debentures worth \$30.80–45 cents more than they paid Chevron—or shares in a new company, to be called Gulf Canada Enterprises Ltd. Altogether, Gulf pledged to spend \$1.25 billion, acquiring 90 per cent of Alberta, which employs nearly 15,000 Canadians and which was 89 per cent owned by Olympia & York. The Reichmans will use the bulk of the Alberta proceeds to help pay Chevron, which will then reduce its \$164-million debt.

The second \$250 million loan to Chevron was roughly \$150 million less than the first. But because of a rise in the value of the Canadian dollar, Chevron will realize virtually the same amount in U.S. funds. For the Reichmans it was one benefit of an otherwise frustrating series of delays. Still, the final accord—reached after a two-week period—wasn't without its own problems. Paul Reichman and Black were still discussing Norcen's participation. When that was agreed, Reichman began a series of telephone negotiations with Chevron in San Francisco. Last Thursday afternoon three senior Chevron executives—vice-chairman Edward Kenneth Reid, vice-president Thomas Savage and senior financial officer Thomas Russell—arrived in Toronto about a corporate jet. Less than 12 hours later Paul Reichman was on his way to Europe and the multibillion-dollar exchange of cheques and stock certificates had begun.

—DOROTHY MILLER and MARK CLARK  
with MICHAEL SEXTON in Toronto and  
MICHAEL DODD in Ottawa

## The search for a savior

For seven years Mervyn Laine has sought to keep Canada's largest trust company, in the hands of wary shareholders, free from the control of a single dominant owner. As president of London, Ont.-based Canada

of Canada's fourth-largest trust company, Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp. of Toronto, also declared its intention to merge the two trusts to create a financial institution that would rank just ahead of the country's sixth-largest bank, Montreal-based National Bank of Canada.

With that, the business community prepared for a classic takeover battle that could last for months. Trading in Canada Trust's stock was halted a day before the announcement when Toronto exchange officials became concerned about a rapid rise in the stock price to \$26 1/4 a share. After the announcement trading resumed at prices that at times soared above Genstar's offer, indicating that stock market participants expected a bidding war. One common hostile acquisition frequently involves a search by the company under attack for a "white knight," an alternative buyer who is friendly to management and likely to avoid disruptive operations.

With assets of \$11.8 billion and an extensive network of 200 branches, Canada Trust is an attractive buy. Analysts and financial institutions agree that it is the most efficiently operated trust company in the industry. For Genstar, which only days earlier had acquired 10 per cent of Gordian Capital Corp., the action in part of a deepening involvement in the financial services sector. Indeed, with Genstar's help, Genstar had already quietly acquired 9.6 per cent of Canada Trust since April 29 and June 11.

By week's end, the unknown factor was whether the unknown factor's Life Insurance Co., which owns 27 per cent of Canada Trust, would surrender its shares. Murdoch had built up the stock holding during the past three years in anticipation of a change in legislation that would allow it to own more than 10 per cent of another company. But that is not Genstar's only obstacle. Its proposed takeover would require federal cabinet approval—and it is certain to raise new concerns about corporate concentration. For Laine, it will be a fight to the finish.

—INTERVIEW WITH TORONTO



MacNaughton: while Laine and hungry shares

Trustee Mortgage Co., Laine has a reputation as one of the country's most expert executives in his domain of the only major trust company that has remained widely held.

Then, last week an all-out war for control broke out: unexpected quarters as old friend of Laine's, Angus MacNaughton, chairman of Vancouver-based Genstar, announced that his company would pay \$46 a share in cash for a total of \$134 million to gain 50.1 per cent of Canada Trust's Genstar, a diversified industrial company which already owns 99.8 per cent



Laine holding on

# A high-risk hunt for Guyanese gold

It is a fortune hunt but unlikely because of a relationship forged in the pursuit of gold. The investor is Golden Star Resources Ltd., an Edmonton-based mining company with a blue-ribbon board of directors that includes Ernest Manning, a former Alberta premier who acts as the company's special adviser, and Donald Getty, a prominent free leadership candidate and potential prime minister. The site is Guyana.

An isolated South American country with mineral-rich jungles, a stagnant economy and a pressing need for foreign currency. The object of the arrangement: the exploration and development of five gold mines, one of which has reserves possibly worth as much as \$1.5 billion. Investors have sent Golden Star's stock soaring, but the speculative interest is matched by criticism surrounding the operation.

If Golden Star's highly speculative mining project proves to be as rich as it claims, its shareholders will become millionaires. Even if only one of the company's five properties go into production, Golden Star would become impoverished Guyana's major foreign investor. But there are risks involved, among them questions surrounding Guyana's political climate. Over the past two decades the Socialist government of President Forbes Burnham has earned a reputation for electoral fraud, countless human rights violations and political repression.

Human rights activists say they fear that the mining project will speed up a corrupt and unpopular government. Charged Alberta NDP leader Ray Martin "Makin' a buck of a country like this is inappropriate, and it is definitely not a reason for someone like Don Getty who wants to become premier of Alberta." Last week Getty, who is a leading candidate to replace retiring Premier Peter Lougheed as Alberta Tory leader, told

Manning's "I have never seen there is just a director [of Golden Star] representing a small interest."

Still, answers about the stability of Guyana's politics have not prevented Golden Star's stock from becoming a market sensation. It issued one million shares to the public with a face value of 40 cents each in May, but the demand was so great that trading on the stock

changed. "We have not seen any junior company that approximated Golden's performance in the market."

Stock analysts say that the company's phenomenal success is a result of excellent timing and the credibility of its supporters. Golden Star's stock rose corresponded with renewed interest in gold, which many analysts predict will rise from its current price of around \$350 an ounce to as high as \$500 within a year. Political instability in South Africa, the world's primary gold producer, has also indirectly benefited the company, as investors search for promising gold stocks elsewhere. Meanwhile, reports about the Great mine have heightened speculation it was previously exploited by the mining giant The Anaconda Co. of Colorado in the 1950s, but was abandoned because gold was then selling at an unprofitable \$10 an ounce. Said one knowledgeable stock market official, who requested anonymity: "The potential is there for the mine to be the largest gold-bearing deposit in the world."

Within the western Canadian business community, the company's successes are known as "the Golden Star." About David Penfold, a successful Edmonton lawyer who owns one-eighth of the company, earned the nickname "The Death" when he played as a defence attorney for the Edmonton Eskimos of the Canadian Football League from 1974 to 1983. Getty, who owns five per cent of the firm through his Edmonton oil company, Northview Energy Corp., was a quarterback for the Eskimos from 1958 to 1964. And the co-owner of the Guyana claims, a mineral development company called Inter-Denote Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, is being led by Neil Macneil, a former defence lawyer for the Canadian CTV team, the B.C. Lions.

Golden Star's other prominent directors are more noted for their faith to

Alberta's Tories. They include Hugh Hunter, former deputy premier and retired Lougheed aide, and James Sparrow, a director of Sparrow Industries Ltd., of Edmonton, which has extensive holdings in property and oil rigs. Sparrow's brother Donald is Alberta's minister of public lands and wildlife.

The company also has important connections with Guyana's government. In fact, the venture began when University of Alberta geologist Roger Martin, the company's secretary and treasurer and a major shareholder, received a telephone call last year from one of his former PhD students, Graefly Walwood. Walwood, Guyana's current commissioner of geology and mines, Walwood told Martin that Guyana wanted to renew its mineral mining industry and asked if he could recommend any potential investors. Martin, who had examined four properties in Guyana since 1980, convinced Penfold to form a company and assemble a board of directors.

Still, other Canadian mining companies officials view the undertaking with some reserve. Deceased Vancouver mining consultant Ray Saunders, who cited the majority of the company's properties as excellent. "They are saying, 'They, it looks good, but we do not like the politics in Guyana.'"

Critics of Guyana's governing party, the People's National Congress, say that it represents the interests of the nation's African majority and has demoted the country's East Indian majority by repression and discrimination for nearly 20 years. According to political analysts, it relies on the loyalty of the police and defence forces to stay in power.

In 1983 an external affairs and defence spokesperson in Ottawa wrote a scathing indictment of Guyana. Its report described unfair elections, torture, government-sanctioned death squads and persecution of political opponents. It called Burnham's rule an "administrative dictatorship" and recommended that Canadian and to Guyana be reduced. Most recently, Amnesty International has urged Guyana to set up at least seven prison committees of investigation. For his part, Guyana's Walwood has seen references to human rights violations, but he told Martin's, "I do not know what they were about." He said he hopes that Golden Star's investment will signal other corporations that Guyana is open for business.

For Penfold and Martin the venture is a chance to prove their geological expertise and business acumen. Said Penfold: "We are going to have a lot of growing pains, but the future is very bright." And he admits the controversy for Golden Star's supporters there is still the lure of a possible fortune.

—ANDREW NEWBOLD in Edmonton

# The promise of Hibernia

Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford was clearly delighted—satisfied that five years ago he had struggled to persuade a lot of companies to build a concrete drilling platform to service the massive Hibernia oilfield in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles off Newfoundland's coast. The company, led by Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. of Toronto, argued that two floating steel platforms would be just as economical—but they would be built outside the province. Last

estimated 500 million to 800 million barrels of oil in the field. Any break given to the oil companies, said Peckford, "will be balanced off against the jobs and industrial benefits."

If talks over royalties proceed smoothly, the platform could be under construction by late 1993 and pumping oil by 1995. Most of the work amounts to working from construction of a man-made island. Mobil will build the platform at four Newfoundland locations



Concrete drill platform, a 65-tonne man-made island employing thousands

work a buoyant Peckford announced that Mobil had agreed to build a concrete platform. The move for Newfoundland, thousands of jobs and a \$1-billion share of 500 million in construction costs. Said Peckford, who has stated his career as helping the heavy of Hibernia in Newfoundland: "You had to punch yourself." Finally, Brian, you're going to bring home some of the promise that you've talked about so long and create some jobs for Newfoundlanders.

Mobil denied that political pressure forced its decision. "You don't invest that kind of money for political reasons," said a Mobil spokesman at St. John's who requested anonymity. "A concrete platform was chosen because of economic and technical considerations." The Peckford, who last year said he would accept a similar tax rate than Hibernia if Mobil agreed to a concrete platform, suggested last week that the decision could affect continuing negotiations with all companies and Ottawa over how to split revenue from the oil-

—Bryan Lewis, Argentia, St. John's and Com-By-Highway. When completed, it will be towed offshore and sunk in about 260 feet of water. There will pump as fast as 150,000 barrels of oil a day from almost 100 wells drilled in the seabed. Crude oil stored within the massive structure would be shipped to refineries by tanker. As for seafarers, a frequent problem in the area—Mobil insisted that they pose no threat to the platform. "It is a massive island of concrete," said the Mobil spokesman. "We think we put it out there if we did not think it could stand up."

The final design is slightly smaller than earlier plans which called for a crew of 1,100 on the platform and at a support base offshore. Even so, for Peckford it was a welcome victory in what called the province's "struggle to gain its way in the development of its offshore resources."

—MARC CLARK with RANDOLPH JEFFRE in St. John's



Penfold (left), Martin discusses deal over a map of Guyana

\* 2008-2009 Annual Report of the Department of Health and Human Services



link nearly 80 Canadian cities together. Each year almost 15 million business and vacation travellers fly Boeing airplanes throughout the continent, and on to the rest of the world.

**0800 769 769**  
Dialling number outside UK



# The new economic clout of Halifax

By Peter C. Newman

The relatively minor purchase last month of Halifax's *The Daily News* by Harry Steele indicates that Eastern Canada's most interesting money man is on the move again.

A reclusive former naval communications officer who operates out of a small corner office across the street from his Atlantic Inn, in Dartmouth, N.S., Steele joined the big leagues when he sold his Eastern Provincial Airways for a \$10-million profit to CF Air 11 months ago. He is currently sitting with \$80 million (held through Newfoundland Capital Corp. Ltd.) using up other investment opportunities. "I've always been fascinated with the business side of things, even when I was in the navy," he told me during a recent interview. "I just to know some fairly influential guys and started buying stocks."

The most infamous of Steele's ventures has been Seymour Schein's, a senior partner of the Toronto-based investment companies, Beutel, Goodman & Co. Ltd., who now sits as chairman of the Maritime Finance's companies. The Steele empire includes the Halifax International container terminal, half a dozen Newfoundland hotels, a 500-truck fleet operated under the Clarke name, the Ford and Mercury franchise in Nova Scotia, a helicopter company and a ferry service across the St. Lawrence at Rivière-du-Loup. Revenues from those and other operations will top \$100 million this year—and Harry Steele owns 47 per cent of the voting stock.

Although he is the most successful among them, Steele optimizes the increasing number of free-wheeling Nova Scotia entrepreneurs who have chosen to stay in the Halifax area, where their business activities take them all over the map. Why don't he stay there? "Because I'm away from the crowds. I can do the things I really like to do, it's three minutes drive to my house—basically it's a great way of life."

Steele's "way of life" includes driving around in his \$60,000 Ferrari, flying off to one of his three Labrador fishing camps or just playing the telephone, drumming up new deals. While he admits he doesn't know "a damn thing about the business," Steele's answer to the question in the communications sector—he has bought 13 weekly newspapers in Newfoundland, has purchased a Charlottetown radio station, and wants to buy other print properties.

Using a still-life philosophy to expand

his empire is Michael Morse, who, along with his partner James Sedes, operates a real estate development firm out of Halifax which does business as far west as San Francisco and east to St. John's, where they have been managing in the real estate sectors of the Grand Coalition empire. Morse, who gets his kicks driving a BMW motorcycle, is captivated by the charms of Nova Scotia. "The people here are very special," he says, "and I appreciate the high quality of education



Steele sitting on \$80 million

for my children. I'm only an hour and 10 minutes from Montreal and two hours from New York, and I find this is a great place from which to do international business. I mean, people go to Toronto because there are jobs in Toronto. But Nova Scotia is a great place to live, and people want to live here."

In quality-of-life terms, the local champion may be Ralph M. Medyak,

who keeps his 35-foot Chinese junk tied up outside his seaside home so that he can commute to his country house at Glenora, 50 km south of Halifax. "I just drive home at night, walk down the hill and get on my boat," he told me. "It's a great change of pace."

Medyak, who may well be the only Canadian Jew able to claim as Gaelic—as he did at his daughter's recent wedding, is a reclusive dast with Premier John Buchanan—masterminds a variety of enterprises, most of them capital-intensive. Scotia Energy Resources Ltd., the only locally controlled explorer of the natural gas field off Sable Island, has just outdone a significant gas discovery at its Chebucto 5-90 well in a joint venture with Hasky/Bow Valley and Durham Resources Inc., the company is taking up adjacent areas recently abandoned by Shell, and it plans two more wells.

Scotia Energy Resources also holds a 10-per-cent interest in an international energy service company called Dandrel Cwyng and 30 per cent of Labrador Off-shore Shipping Ltd., which owns a drilling support and supply vessel. A sign of just how buoyant the Halifax economy has become is that when he needed \$10 million to finance a new hotel, Medyak was able to raise the funds within a month, with local investors quickly subscribing \$6 million each.

The Nova Scotia capital is experiencing a construction boom. Urban housing starts this January were up 148 per cent from a year ago and 580,410 square feet of new office space was created during 1984. Another million square feet will be added this year and, as of March, vacancy rates were running at only 0.2 per cent.

An astounding \$16 billion worth of capital projects are being considered in Nova Scotia over the next decade and, according to estimates published by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, expenditures of another \$61 billion are in the high or middle to high probability range.

"Nova Scotia's growth rate has been slightly above average," says the council's chief economist, Elizabeth Reale, "although there are other factors looms on the horizon, such as U.S. protectionism, where we're going to get caught, because whenever we talk about trade liberalization, the United States wants to talk subsidies."

It is still too early to tell if it's a trend, but almost imperceptibly the entrepreneurs of Halifax are turning the once-sleepy Nova Scotia outpost into a power town.

# The new terror of AIDS

**P**ierre-Denis Boitault's birthday party last year began with a joke: 30 of his friends decorated a vanilla cake with 30 candles—11 more than he had. But the joke ended badly because Boitault, a bartender in downtown Toronto, was hardly able to blow the candles out. And two days later he was admitted to Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital with a rare form of pneumonia. Then, doctors told him the devastating news he had contracted acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), the terrible condition that has already claimed 145 lives in Canada during the past three years and is assuming epidemic proportions around the world. Now, with scores of Rock Hudsons stricken by the curably fatal disease, AIDS has finally become an openly discussed, potentially terrifying international preoccupation.

**Misery.** For his part, Boitault, this week from another birthday, almost alone and knowing that it will likely be his last. He has a giant apparatus, his face has a grey pallor and he has had to struggle constantly against depression. Said Boitault: "I've lost 80 per cent of my friends." Indeed, AIDS has stripped Boitault of nearly everything he holds dear. He has lost his job (his employer said him that his condition was "not good for business") and his lover left him. Boitault said, "because he did not want to die." And last week, surrounded by the stained-glass windows he makes as a hobby, Boitault said he would hope for a miracle on his birthday. He added, "I will wish for a cure for AIDS—if not for me, then for those who will get it soon."

Boitault has been inclined to living on welfare payments of \$175 per month, afflicted by a disease that has spread with devastating swiftness through homosexual communities since U.S. researchers identified the positive four years ago (page 26). At the same time, fear and conspiracy over AIDS has risen as the number of victims increased, as researchers discovered that heterosexuals could catch the disease through sexual contact—or even from a victim's saliva—and as AIDS carriers transmitted the condition to new victims through blood transfusions (page 28). Then, last last month the disease acquired a new visibility as Hudson, the Hollywood film star of the 1960s and 1980s, and more

recently a TV star as well, announced in Paris that he had AIDS. Hudson had travelled to France in the hope that an antiviral substance being tested at the Pasteur Clinic would cure his condition. There, last week he flew back to California aboard an Air France 747 jet chartered at a cost of \$250,000. But his haggard appearance on televi-



sion were reports and in newspaper photographs of the former leading man produced a wave of sympathy for all AIDS victims and created a surge of interest in the search for a cure. To that end, several of Hudson's friends in Hollywood, among them Elizabeth Taylor, Bart Ligeux and Kurt Russell, announced that they were planning a benefit performance next month with the goal of raising \$1 million to combat AIDS.

As he tried to regain his dwindling strength in a Los Angeles clinic—with a jet-aided exit from U.S. President Ronald Reagan's therapy—Hudson's condition had clearly accomplished some good. For one thing, the announcement linked a famous face and name to AIDS' grim

and lengthening column of statistics in the United States more than 12,000 victims have contracted the disease which almost invariably kills them within three years. In New York state alone, where almost 4,800 cases have been reported, AIDS has become the leading cause of death for men between 25 and 64. Declared Richard Dancow, executive director of the Gay Men's Health Clinic, a counseling and health service for homosexuals: "I know 20 to 30 people who have died. I do not know if my mother knows as many friends or acquaintances who have died."

**Suspect.** The numbers are much smaller in Canada, where doctors have diagnosed 881 cases of AIDS during the past three years. Of those, 145 have already proved fatal. And Dr. Alan Clayton of the Federal Laboratory Centre for Disease Control in Ottawa estimated that doctors had not reported as many as 90 cases of the disease. Indeed, federal health officials suspect that as many as 24,000 Canadians may be carriers of AIDS antibodies. There are now an estimated one million carriers of AIDS antibodies in North America alone, prompting Dr. Robert Redfield, a researcher at the Walter Reed Institute in Washington, D.C., to declare: "This is a general disease now. Anyone could catch it."

In Hudson's case, he began experiencing the early symptoms of AIDS: fatigue and weight loss, nearly two years ago. Doctors soon discovered that he had, at least, a form of the disease, but they allowed him to lower his commitment to appear in six episodes of the *Dynasty* television series. Last month when he flew to Paris he did not initially tell even the doctors at the American Hospital that he had AIDS. That, in turn, led to confused reports about his condition until Hudson himself made the decision to announce the nature of his illness publicly.

**Bargain.** Hudson's homosexuality had been a closely guarded Hollywood secret, which, if it had become known, would have destroyed the movie image that he developed in scores of movies, such as *Moulin Rouge* (1951) and *Shogun* (1980). But friends say he frequently visited gay bars and went on occasional drinking sprees.

If sexual promiscuity and carelessness were seen during the days of "my liberation" as the halfwits of North



Hudson earlier this year, before diagnosis: a wave of sympathy for all victims

America's homosexual communities, the spectre of AIDS has given them a sober sense of co-operation and even collective bravery nowhere more than in San Francisco, where the disease is a portrait, as well as a public health issue. There, 667 of 1,207 AIDS victims have died so far in a city where an estimated 57,000 homosexuals form one of the largest and most influential communities in North America.

Fear of contracting AIDS has affected bathhouses and clubs which thrived by offering places for casual sex. Now a steep drop in business has forced 125 baths and sex clubs to close down, and these remaining have abandoned such practices as providing "glory holes" for anonymous sexual encounters. Instead, club owners are now urging their customers to use condoms during intercourse—or suggesting that they indulge in mutual masturbation, a practice that does not carry the risk of contracting AIDS through the exchange of semen or saliva.

**Victims.** At the same time, San Francisco health officials have noted a decline in the number of cases of other sexually transmitted diseases such as gonorrhea—in part, they say, because many homosexuals have stopped performing anal intercourse. And in a June telephone survey which polled 500 homosexuals and bisexual men, the city's AIDS Foundation found that eight out of 19 respondents said they had made dramatic changes in their sexual behavior and now abstained from sex practices. And Randy Skits, a reporter who regularly writes about AIDS for *The San Francisco Chronicle*, "Being alone is just painful. It is a whole different ball game now. The biggest gay gatherings are at Alcoholics Anonymous, with people trying to get off the fast track. And many gay men have become involved in counseling groups and volunteer work to help AIDS victims."

**Fear.** The preference for safer sex is also growing in Vancouver's homosexual community. In Neighbor's, a well-regarded nightclub heavily patronized by homosexuals, assistant manager William Harvey estimated that the club's revenue has dropped by 30 per cent during the past year. Still, his club remains open, unlike two nearby establishments which closed because of poor business. Harvey cited AIDS as the cause. He added: "We had five customers die of it last year. There is a lot less cruising now—people are taking more time to get to know each other. Before, you could go home in a minute."

Customers sitting on the other side of the bar confirmed Harvey's observations. Said a 30-year-old office employee with the federal government: "AIDS has affected my life very deeply—and the

way I look at people and relationships. Two of my friends have it." Others agreed, stressing that fear of contracting the disease had led them to change their sexual practices. Added Bruce Reisch, the co-owner of Little Sisters, a

his life with a degree of bitterness. Said Walter: "What I can say is that last week I had AIDS. This week I have Rock Hudson's disease. I wish he had publicly come out with it a year ago, because maybe a lot more fanning and interest

he found comfort in the company of others with AIDS. He added: "The first two people I met who had it are now dead. But I recently met some other people who look like they are going to be around for a bit. The stigma—the



Black (washed) with Blaney; Mulholland (right) for every sufferer still alive there is another who has been silenced forever

West End bookstore which caters to homosexuals. "I certainly do not have and am anyone without a safe (condom). And I have cut down on the number of my sexual partners."

There have been similar discussions in bars, restaurants, clubs and living rooms throughout the continent. And following Hudson's disclosure and the remarkable wave of sympathy it produced, AIDS victims have fanned out to tell their story. Among them:

● Walter lives in Montreal and, fearing recognition, declined to give his full name. When he spoke at an AIDS conference at the University of Quebec last May he claimed himself a white knapsack, a gay and black doggie. He has lived with AIDS for two years and he has suffered through several associated diseases, including pneumonia, and now cancer. Like many other sufferers, he is not only very sick but broke and isolated as well. And last week he described

and commentators would have happened. But at least it is happening now." Walter lives on a disability insurance payment of \$100 a month, which he says is "far from far." When he learned that he had AIDS he said he was "totally devastated by the death sentence it imposed, by the physical pain and discomfort and by the isolation." He added: "I had a lot of hard times in the hospital because the staff was afraid to come into my room." And he had more trouble still finding a dentist who would treat his decaying teeth. Indeed, no dentist would approach him "and now my teeth are totally destroyed. The decay has gone right to the bone." Still, Walter said that

emotional anguish, the mental anguish and of course the physical AIDS mean death."

● Allan Fletcher, a Vancouver community college teacher, learned that he had AIDS three months ago. He already suspected that his body carried the virus, and for four years he was tired and wrecked by a cold cough that still maddens his body. When doctors at Vancouver's St. Paul's Hospital told him last May that he had only about a year to live he said: "I took it as death sentence." Since then, he said, he has learned to accept and to fight his condition, encouraged by stories of sufferers who have lived as long as four years after their diagnosis. But

Fletcher taking heart



the sense of his inevitable deathbed still haunts his imagination. He wants to die in his own Victorian bed, under his hand-knit quilt, surrounded by friends. Added Fletcher: "I am convinced that I will be in pain on a noon. I want to die in my own room and be conscious. I fear dying but not death."

More fortunate than most AIDS sufferers, Fletcher lives on a \$800 weekly disability payment and sometimes he is able to dine out with friends. Still, one recent dinner host asked him if he would mind eating off a paper plate. Said Fletcher: "I wash it, but I understand that I do."

● James Black, 37, of Toronto said that he believes he caught the lethal virus last August after he had anal intercourse with a South African whom he met through an advertisement placed in The Toronto Star in September he collapsed with exhaustion and physicians at Toronto's Wellesley Hospital told him that he had either malaria or AIDS. It was not until January, after more bouts of illness, that Dr. Jerry Heathcote of Toronto Western Hospital told Black: "It's AIDS." Black asked: "Is it contagious and can I order the flu shot?" The answer, although unasked, was yes. He responded to be this fall.

Black has dropped to 120 lb. from his former weight of 185 and his brain neurons, bronchi and yeast infections on his hands and mouth. But his spirit lives in the shirt he wears, which boldly proclaims: "Choose Life." Said Black: "Don't feel sorry for me. I know what I have and I have accepted it. I am not ashamed of myself, you know, but I am." Many of Black's friends have deserted him, and when he applied for a disability pension a Toronto welfare worker told him, "You may not live long enough to make the paperwork worthwhile." Risk is going wherever money he can manage to live daily as a spokesman for the AIDS

#### CONVICTION OF TORONTO

One friend who has not deserted Black is his roommate, 19-year-old Kevin Stacey, a Toronto department store clerk. In caring for Black, Stacey carefully avoids their delicate touch, he has—including money loss and loss of balance—he added and a dramatically reduced lung capacity because of a bout with post-neuropathy pneumonia, a common AIDS complication. His doctor told him last September that he had AIDS but the news did not surprise him. Said McLauren: "My sisters had been giving me problems all summer. I had gone for my regular checkup and the balance of cells was way out. A good sign of AIDS."

McLauren lives on a provincial government handicap pension of \$500 a month, supplemented by a monthly Canada Pension payment of \$200. But he has made more headway by the continuing support of family and friends. Several friends visit regularly to talk about the deep, dark mystery of AIDS. And when he was released from an eight-week stay in hospital last fall his friends took turns cooking him supper each night.

Stacey: "For every AIDS sufferer still alive and able to tell of his experience, there remains the memory of another victim whom the disease has silenced forever. Within the Erickson family of Fort St. John, a small community in northern British Columbia, that memory is still fresh. Louise Ann Erickson was in the prime of life when she died two weeks ago at 46, leaving behind a husband and two preteen children. She remained healthy until a month before her death, but she was struck down suddenly by pneumonia pneumonia, a consequence of the AIDS virus that had lodged in her body three years ago, probably following blood transfusions during a cancer operation. Three hundred mourners attended a memorial service for Erickson at St. John's United Church, and they gave donations for AIDS research that "filled a grocery bag," according to Rev. Ann Foster.

The gesture moved the entire province. Said Foster: "We are trying to take a somewhat tragedy and make it a battle less hopeless." It is a tragedy that is repeating itself with a distressing and increasing frequency at a time when medical practice was once more presiding—over more powerlessness.

—GLEN ALLEN with JANE PERARA, DIANE LUCKOW and GREG FRYLAND in Vancouver; SHERIE ALLENBACH and ANN WALSHBY in Toronto; ANTHONY WALSHBY in Montreal; KATHLEEN ILLIOTT in San Francisco; and LARRY GLEN, JANE THURLEY, LARRY in New York and DAVID NORTH in London



Widow with Linda Evans on a Sydney set, mother image

few (theater) about the risks that he faces. Said Stacey: "It is scary but I am well informed, and that is the message I want to get across to people. I asked myself, 'Should I take off or should I



Widow with Lee Remick - a closely guarded Hollywood secret

handle this with the dignity he deserves?" It was the last I could do. I love him so much."

● AIDS sufferer Edward McLaurin, 33, a former University of British Columbia student of landscape architecture, from his face with composure. Said McLaurin:



Giromé, colleague Roger Calfano: Haseltine (below) no treatment signs of a vaccine or promises of effective therapy

## The pursuit of a cure

**A**IDS invariably kills. Each year the number of victims suffering from acquired immune deficiency syndrome doubles, and the plague has spread far beyond the homosexual community where doctors diagnosed the first cases in 1981. Scientists are searching for ways to combat AIDS but the prognosis for patients is no better than it was four years ago, even with the within three years of contracting the condition. There is still no effective vaccine—or even effective treatment—against the AIDS virus. And the most recent discoveries, while providing important new insights, are chilling. Last March scientists at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Bethesda, Md., discovered that AIDS, which depresses the body's immune system, weakens its ability to resist infection, also attacks and kills brain cells. And last month U.S. researchers learned that AIDS viral cells reproduce faster than any other known virus. Conversely, William Haseltine, a molecular biologist at Harvard University. "At this point, in the battle between man and microbe we are definitely losing."

Researchers and clinicians now have only two ways of attacking AIDS: by attempting to kill the virus—or at least stopping it from reproducing; and by strengthening the patient's ravaged immune system. HIV-1, a substance developed at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has received widespread attention since actor Rock Hudson fell there. In the hope that the anti-viral drug would help his condition. But it is only one of several similar compounds, including Zalcitabine, which was used as long ago as 1989 to arrest AIDS-related wasting. These drugs have shown some promise in animal research but so far the results obtained after tests on humans have been inconclusive. NIH scientist Robert Gallo, co-discoverer of the AIDS virus, declared that faith in HIV-1 might prove to be unfounded. "I am a little bit off by the publicity, centered on one compound, which I would not call very outstanding."

In fact, the aim of many clinical researchers is to determine how well current antiviral drugs—none of which is commercially available—react on different patients. Gallo's group is investigating Zalcitabine, and a group of Marseilles physicians also wants to begin testing its response, as well

as Pseudo-T. Almost everyone involved with these drugs—researchers, doctors or even representatives of the pharmaceutical firms producing the substances—say that it is far too early to gauge their effectiveness. Said Dr. Roger Fontaine, medical director of the French firm that produces HIV-22: "We think it may have some influence on the virus that causes AIDS but we are far from sure that we have a drug to cure it."

Added the Norbert Gilmore, a Montreal virologist and chairman of the National Advisory Committee on AIDS: "Some of these substances clearly stop the virus from replicating, at least



while the drug is administered. But that may not mean a cure." Once patients stop taking drugs the virus resumes its rapid proliferation. As well, antiviral treatments often produce such serious side effects as liver damage and loss of blood-clotting ability.

**Unleashed:** Most scientists trying to defeat what is leading to the body's immune system with such drugs as interferon and zalcitabine have failed. The virus continues replicating unabated despite the treatments. Some radical

ideas have been suggested. One is to use the drug as a vaccine. But that may not mean a cure. Once patients stop taking drugs the virus resumes its rapid proliferation. As well, antiviral treatments often produce such serious side effects as liver damage and loss of blood-clotting ability. **Unleashed:** Most scientists trying to defeat what is leading to the body's immune system with such drugs as interferon and zalcitabine have failed. The virus continues replicating unabated despite the treatments. Some radical



Testing blood samples in Ottawa: needle in a haystack

attempts to replace, or at least hold up, the body's failed immune system, through bone marrow and thymus gland transplants have been unsuccessful, because the virus simply kills the so-called T-helper cells—white blood cells that direct the body's resistance to infection.

Declared Donald Abrams, assistant director of the San Francisco General Hospital's AIDS clinic: "Ultimately, we will probably need a combination of both therapies." And physicians still do not know which combination of antiviral and immune system builders would best help AIDS victims. Indeed, Gilmore's description of AIDS treatment at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital could be applied to any clinic in the world. Said Gilmore: "Most of the work we do is counseling."

At the same time, there does not ap-

pear to be any imminent breakthrough in finding an effective vaccine to prevent AIDS. In fact, reasons for not knowing whether it will ever be possible to create a vaccine, because the virus—called HTLV-1 in North America and LAV in France—might be mutating, or changing its characteristics, so rapidly that it could never be an effective target. And if it is possible, a workable vaccine would first have to be tested thoroughly. As a result, continued molecular biologist Philip Weiss, a member of Dr. Gallo's team, such a vaccine must not be ready for the public for "a couple of years."

But by that time nearly 50,000 more Americans and 1,300 more Canadians will have AIDS, and 10,000 North Americans will have died from the disease.

**Register:** AIDS is such a new phenomenon that even present methods of diagnosis are sometimes inadequate. A small and still-unknown percentage of people infected by AIDS show negative results when their blood is tested for the condition. The reason the current third round of tests used to detect the disease measure antibodies that the body manufactures to fight the virus, these victims may have so many more AIDS virus cells in their blood that the antibodies simply do not register on the test. As well, a test that could detect the virus rather than the antibodies is the only one that has not been developed. Said Weiss:

"It is like looking for a needle in a haystack. If you take tissue from any given person, only one in 10,000—cells will be infected by the virus."

Still, scientific work is continuing at a feverish pace in North America and European laboratories to understand the AIDS virus thoroughly. Without that knowledge, searches for a vaccine and for effective treatments will be hampered. So far, researchers have determined that the virus is made up of six genes, and they have learned the functions of only four of them. One of these is highly unusual. The tiny gene triggers the virus to reproduce at an incredible speed. Said Haseltine: "We can test whether the AIDS virus holds the world's record. It replicates 10 to 100 times faster than any other we know about. It's really a

heavyweight." That not only demonstrates how rapidly the virus may be mutating—because, in fact, it is—rapid replication can mean more mistakes in copying genetic instructions—but it also suggested that only a tiny amount of the virus may be needed to infect a new victim.

But Weiss-Said, he is, still says that finding an effective vaccine may be possible. Added the researcher: "We should not play up the negative implications of this until we have actually tested the vaccine experiments." Haseltine even holds out the prospect of "using the scientists of the virus against the virus"—using the newly discovered gene to trigger rapid manufacture of substances to treat or prevent AIDS.

AIDS also has a powerful ability to kill brain cells. Doctors initially noted that some victims were depressed, had trouble grasping new concepts or were behaving strangely. Some physicians attributed their symptoms to the shock of adjusting to the death sentences that AIDS imposes and others said that the changes were caused by brain tumors. But Gallo's researchers now have a further discovery when they dissected brain tissue taken from 11 patients who had died in one-third of the cases they found that the virus had directly attacked the brain cells. In fact, the brains of young children who die of AIDS are sometimes smaller than those of brains of healthy children at the same age, indicating that the AIDS virus either arrests brain development or destroys cerebral tissue. But for most adult AIDS victims, brain disease is not a major concern. They are aware that they are much more likely to succumb to secondary infections of an extremely virulent pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma or cancer tumors long before the virus can reach fatal brain disease.

**Genome:** Some doctors—increasingly discouraged as they helplessly watch patients die—say that more research is needed on the secondary infections that actually cause death. The concern expressed by Constance Walsh, specialist in infectious diseases and a co-director of the San Francisco General Hospital's AIDS clinic, underlines the hopelessness many clinicians feel in the face of the mounting AIDS epidemic. "We just don't have enough drugs to treat conditions like the pneumonias, Kaposi's or the cytomegalovirus that leads to blindness. Of course the AIDS virus is the symptom, but we should try harder to increase the amount of time they have left, even if it is only a few months. We should be concentrating on improving the quality of the little life remaining to these patients, to see that they are reasonably comfortable and that they are able to die with dignity."

—PETER OBERKAMPF in Toronto

# The indiscriminate killer

Where producers of the independent Network News at WFOV-TV in New York arranged an interview with an AIDS sufferer they anticipated a large audience for their evening show. But the taping never took place because studio technicians refused to share the same room with the man. That reaction was part of a widespread fear among neoconservatives that the disease is now spreading rapidly and indiscriminately, like flu or the common

cold, throughout the population at large. The same fear emerged in a poll of 300 people conducted last week by the Vancouver firm of Campbell, Farrell and Associates. Indeed, two-thirds of those polled expressed concern that either they or members of their families could, somehow, be contaminated by AIDS. Three-quarters of the Canadians polled feared blood transfusions as the most likely means of acquiring AIDS.

**Screens.** That mood contrasted sharply with the optimistic tone of a meeting later last week at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Md., where medical experts had gathered to assess several months' experience with a test to screen infected blood. Declared Dr. James Curran, head of virus research at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control: "We have pretty much solved the problem of transfusion-related AIDS." Despite early fears that the blood screening test was not accurate enough to protect transfusion recipients from infection, four months of widespread use throughout the United States has proven it is "just fantastic," according to the disease control centre's Dr. Robert Doolittle.

Then, the Canadian Red Cross Society announced that it will begin its national blood-screening program within three months. Beginning this fall, every unit of blood donated to the Red Cross will undergo the same test as that used in the United States. Dr. John Derrick, director of the Red Cross AIDS project,

said that he expected the test will be able to detect 85 per cent of all infected blood. He added that there is only a "false chance" of no-called false negative results slipping through the net and leading to AIDS-related transfusions. Because donated blood is used within a month, almost all U.S. transfusions are already as safe as possible. By contrast, potentially infected blood will remain in use for four months in Canada, and many doctors have privately criti-

cised that. Most doctors say that the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by casual contact, nor is there any evidence that it has spread in hospitals. Indeed, health care workers concerned with AIDS sufferers rarely wear protective gear except when performing procedures involving body fluids. But there is general agreement that in the future, AIDS could become pandemic in the West. That means it could sweep almost indiscriminately through the entire population.

**Addicts.** Recent studies in Central Africa, where AIDS occurs almost exclusively among heterosexuals, show that it is more likely to strike those who maintain promiscuous lifestyles and have regular contact with prostitutes in the West, prostitutes who develop AIDS are usually drug addicts who share hypodermic needles. Up to 40 per cent of all New York City prostitutes may now be infected, and the proportion is the same among drug-addicted prostitutes in West Germany. As well, there is now clinical evidence to prove the widespread suspicion that prostitutes can infect their clients.

Exactly how far AIDS will travel remains a mystery. But the long incubation period, combined with the fact that carriers of the AIDS virus remain infectious for life, gives a single opportunity to spread—especially to the impoverished Third World. Such a virus, wrote Dr. John Beale in the August issue of the British Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, "would produce a lethal pandemic throughout the crowded cities and villages of the Third World of a magnitude unparalleled in human history. This is what the AIDS virus is now doing." It is a prospect that drives researchers and others seeking a cure to work to the limits of their endurance.

—JOHN SHARKEY with STEPHEN ARKINBERG and PATT O'BRIEN/WHO in Toronto, ANNE O'BRIEN in Vancouver and DAVID NORTH in London



New York City blood bank: Is lethal pandemic unparalleled in human history?



Nissan's sophisticated sense of

## OPEN IT UP AND GET A SURPRISE.

The Stanza GL four door sedan and Stanza SE four door Hatchback offer an exceptional combination of luxury, performance and standard features. Cruise control, tilt steering, 6 speaker AM/FM stereo, tinted glass, tachometer. And there's more: digital clock, intermittent wipers, electric rear window defroster, tinted glass... again all standard. And, of course, air conditioning is an optional feature. Surprise!

Now, get ready for surprise number two. Both models have room for five adults and plenty of luggage. Lots of

room. Stretch out and relax kind of room. But soon isn't everything without comfort. There's surprising luxury with fully reclining front bucket seats with rich, soft cloth upholstery. The 4 door GL even gives you electric sunroof, power windows and stereo cassette. And there's still one more surprise—performance.

With four wheel independent suspension, rack and pinion steering, front wheel drive, a five speed overdrive or available automatic, and a 2.0 litre overhead cam engine, Stanza's performance and handling is surprisingly sporty.

Now, the best part yet. Stanza prices start at \$81,395\* Not bad for options



Nissan SE Hatchback

# NISSAN STANZA

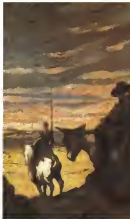


\*Price shown before model and a manufacturer's suggested retail price as of April 1, 1985. Price includes retailer freight, dealer delivery charges. Excludes taxes. Dealers may add title fees. Limited time equipment shown is not standard. © Nissan North America, Inc.

**NISSAN**  
MAKING HISTORY

# A satiric eye and a romantic heart

In 1899 the Parisian critic and poet Charles Baudelaire championed an artist who was unknown to his fellow Frenchmen. Writing Baudelaire, "I want to speak about a man who each morning keeps the populace of our city amused. The banker, the businessman, the urban, and the housewife all laugh and pass on their way without even glancing at his name." The artist who so delighted 19th-century Parisians with his lush, loving caricatures of contemporary politics and manners was Honoré Daumier. Obscure in his own lifetime, he is now celebrated as one of the most brilliant visual satirists of all time—the latest occasion being an impressive exhibition of more than 250 Daumier prints, drawings, sculptures, and paintings on display exclusively at the Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO) in Toronto until Sept. 8. As the show makes clear, Daumier was both a satiric and a realist—in angry charges of democratic idealism and an amused, detached chronicler of the human comedy. At the same time, Daumier's sympathy for the poor and downtrodden established him as a profound humanist or, as one contemporary critic dubbed him, a "Mithras-like" figure.



Daumier's *Don Quixote* of Sancho Panza, painted in 1869 (reproduction)

The work, on display in Canada for the first time at the AGO, were selected by U.S. art historian and Elizabeth Morgan from the massive Daumier collection of Dr. Arnold Hunter, the wealthy 87-year-old chairman of General Electric. Hunter is also one of the world's leading art patrons. Sponsored in part by Hunter through his private foundation and by General, the exhibit has traveled throughout Europe and the Americas since 1979, particularly expanding as Hunter acquires new works. Although it regrettably does not include such major Daumier paintings outside the Hunter collection as the Metropolitan Museum of Art's *Third Class Carriage*,

the exhibition provides ample opportunity to appreciate the scope of his genius.

A patroness of 19th-century Parisian folk through Daumier's art. He lived in scenes of political upheavals—the fall of the Napoleonic Empire, the restoration of the monarchy and a series of bloody

times—are as fresh and resonant as when he penned them.

Beginning with one of Daumier's earliest known works, a print of soldiers on guard at the Town Hall, which he executed when he was 14, the exhibition documents his evolution from the precise, documentary style of the early years to the loose, expressive style of the mature. Born in 1808, the son of an impoverished shoemaker, Daumier involved himself in radical politics early, training in drawing and painting. At the age of 12, the pressing financial needs of his family compelled him to work as a bookseller's assistant. When he was 17 he learned the trade of lithography, the newly invented process for printing images drawn with crayon on stone which offered for the first time a rapid means of printing illustrations. During his most active years as a cartoonist, between 1830 and 1870, Daumier produced more than 4,000 works—averaging two or three a week—chiefly for the weekly *Le Charivari* and *Chambers*, in collaboration with publisher Charles Philipon, who wrote the captions.

An ardent republican who believed in freedom of speech and the democratic idealism of the French Revolution, Daumier described as a political satirist in the early years of the reign of Louis Philippe. After the

Orléans king seized power in the July Revolution of 1830, he promised to relax censorship laws and promote constitutional government. However, Daumier's 1835 lithograph *A View of July*, which depicts a former supporter of Louis Philippe about to jump off a bridge in despair, sums up the widespread disenchantment with the monarch's usurp, automatic rule. The daring cartoon *Guillotines*, which portrays the king as a gluttonous giant devouring the riches of his kingdom and despoiling civilian possessions, earned the artist a first six-month jail sentence.

Daumier's under both Louis Philippe and the man who overthrew him in 1848, Emperor Louis Napoleon—eventually forced Daumier to abandon political satire in favor of broader social commentary. Daumier's scornful depictions of emotion—enclosed light beams in his portraits of the philosopher Nadar and the darker mood of urban isolation captured in the weary faces of railroad passengers. Daumier's strong sense of social justice is evident in his lampoon of the inequalities of the justice system, the greed of landlords and the antics of the city's countless hucksters and confidence men.

Late in his career Daumier returned to political themes with a powerful series of satirical cartoons in which he surpassed himself with bold imagery and stirring social commentary. In *The European Balance Act* (1867), depicting the alleged figure of Europe trying to balance herself on top of a live bomb, is a classic of his kind. In *Wreck of the Nightwatch* (1870), the grim figures of death personify a fleet of corpses to German ships earlier. Meanwhile, the young leader in the Franco-Prussian War.

The handful of paintings and bronze sculptures included in the exhibition—comparatively rare because for most of his life Daumier could only afford to pursue the fine arts as a hobby—reveal his ability to translate the passion and spontaneity of his lithographs into more complex art forms. His sculpture of Rastignac, the character he created to caricature the voraciousness of Louis Napoleon, bristles with life, from the rickish tilt of his top hat to the swagging gait of one pointed toe. In his series of drawings and paintings depicting the characters of the deluded, crumpling knight Don Quixote and his glib, cynical squire, Sancho Panza, Daumier explores the tug-of-war between romanticism and realism that preoccupied 19th-century thinkers and characterized his own career. In Daumier's gentle, lyrical portrait of Don Quixote riding forward into the rosy dawn of a new day, compared in the artist's 1860s year, he seems to affirm his dedication to his romantic dream.

Daumier never gained the wide public recognition he sought as a painter, with his first one-man exhibition coming in 1875, only a year before his death. But as his great master, Rembrandt, who passed everyday subject matter to lofty spiritual themes, Daumier was a central figure in 19th-century art and a forerunner of the Impressionists. The splendid AGO exhibition gives fresh currency to Baudelaire's contemporary assessment of Daumier as "one of the most important men not only in caricature but in the whole of modern art."

—GILMAN MACKEY

## MUSIC

# The late bloomer of jazz

When pianist Oscar Jones returned to his home town of Montreal in 1980 after nearly 20 years, he had business cards printed offering his services at weddings as an "accompanist-organ-pianist." Said 51-year-old Jones: "I did it because a man's got to eat, and I wasn't sure some

now stands on the threshold of stardom for the first time in his career.

Despite such glowing prospects, Jones remains unapologetically modest about his newfound celebrity. Indeed, he says he is upset by being on the same bill with singer Sarah Vaughan for an Aug. 19 concert at the Olympia Theatre. "When other critics compare the pianist with Peterson, Jones swears off the remarks, declaring, 'There is only one Oscar, and he stands by himself.' But Peterson, who lives in Mississauga, Ont., says Jones is now "on the road to musical greatness."

Products of one of Canada's most fertile jazz breeding grounds, Jones, Peterson and another eminent Montreal jazz pianist, Ray Wilson, grew up within three blocks of each other in the working-class St. Henri district. Jones taught himself to play the piano at age 4 and gave his first concert two years later, highlighting his performance with a boogie-woogie version of *In the Mood*. At 14, he began taking formal piano lessons from Peterson's older sister, Dany, and was soon performing in local cafes. In 1950, after years of playing a succession of disk dates, he took a job as an accompanist for Jamaican pop singer Kenny Hamilton. After 17 years with Hamilton, playing mostly hotels in Puerto Rico, Jones returned home, partly at the urging of Montreal jazz musician Charles Hodge.

Critics marvel at Jones's musical development at such a late stage in his career. Said John Norris, publisher of the Toronto-based international jazz magazine *Q*: "He has become a smooth, polished professional who, at most, two years away from playing the biggest events with the biggest names in jazz." Seated behind his Yamaha grand piano on the second floor of his St. Henri apartment, Jones now draws much of his musical inspiration from the view out his back window of the streets where he spent his childhood. Said Jones: "It is in fact to be back where it began. But it is even more to know that I now have the freedom to go and play wherever I want." Although Jones is crying lead in the spotlight, his success is every bit as sweet.

—ANTHONY WILSON SMITH in Montreal



Jones: comparisons to Oscar Peterson

old unknown like me would get by playing nothing but jazz." But five years later Jones has had such fans to rest by establishing a growing international reputation and drawing frequent comparisons with another jazz pianist—his childhood friend Oscar Peterson. Following a critically acclaimed performance at the recent Montreal International Jazz Festival, the release last month of his fourth album, *Lights of Burgundy*, and upcoming tours across Canada and the United States, Jones

# STARTING NOVEMBER 1<sup>ST</sup> FLY CPAIR'S NEW SERVICE TO NEW ZEALAND.

—Direct service from Toronto. Same carrier service from Vancouver—

Come with us to the beautiful  
stomping grounds of the flightless Kiwi bird.

Enjoy CPAir's distinctive style of  
service and attention all the way there.  
And back. With no U.S. Customs  
hassles along the way.

And when you fly Royal  
Canadian Class,\* CPAir's International

business class,  
you'll really score  
big in our  
"Travel Bonus  
Program."

We'll give  
you a 35% mileage  
point bonus.

Call your Travel Agent or CPAir.

INTRODUCTORY FARE

**\$899<sup>+</sup>**

FROM VANCOUVER

PLUS TOUR PACKAGES  
FROM \$25 PER DAY

114 day offered package, \$200 more from  
Toronto, available while supplies in supply  
stores. Return Vancouver to Toronto  
within 14 days. Other conditions apply.  
Subject to change without notice.

PLAY NEW ZEALAND'S NATIONAL PASTIME

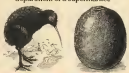
# SPOT *the* KIWI

The Kiwi is a strange  
bird. It can't fly. Not even a little. So what  
does a Kiwi do when a hungry predator stops by  
for a bite? Presto chango he dons a clever disguise. (See box

lower left). This attribute makes Kiwi-  
watching very challenging. Is that a tree  
running across the field or a family of Kiwis  
showing off? Herein are some tips, insights,  
thoughts, general info, observations and a  
coupon to help you spot the elusive Kiwi.

## Master of Disguise

To escape enemies the Kiwi bird will  
sometimes assume the appearance of a  
small, fuzzy fruit and hide in the produce  
department of a supermarket.



This photo of a group of Maori dancers almost included a  
Kiwi bird. Unfortunately, the little creature ended stage  
left just before the picture was taken.

Auckland, New Zealand's most  
cosmopolitan city, was to be the  
home of the Kiwi Bird Museum of  
Tight. Unfortunately, the project never  
got off the ground.



Kiwi bird in Latin is  
*pteryx australis*. However,  
wandering the shores of  
Aiford Sound calling, "Here  
*pteryx australis*, here  
*pteryx australis*" will do  
little good. Kiwi birds  
have a poor grasp  
of the Romance  
languages.

To spot a Kiwi you may even have to expose large parts of your body to the  
warm tropical sun and wander along miles of sandy beaches with surf lap-  
ping at your feet (Hey, nobody said it was going to be easy)



The poor soul below thinks he's  
caught a Kiwi bird in disguise. Imagine

his disappointment  
when he discovers  
it really is only  
a succulent  
14-inch trout.



This is a sight no Kiwi  
bird has ever seen—  
New Zealand from the air

**D**EAR CPAIR, I'm writing to spot my first Kiwi.  
Send me all kinds of neat brochures on CPAir  
Hotels and packages. Prices from \$25 per day (CDN).  
Hold the info on the very favorable exchange rate  
I already know all about it.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL \_\_\_\_\_

Send to: SPOT THE KIWI P.O. Box 1282  
Vancouver British Columbia V6B 3V9



**Call us 1st.**

**CPAir**

Official Airline of EXPO 86, Vancouver

**B**estmost journalist **Modeline Cugler**, 38, followed her husband, businessman **Sheldon Pincus**, from Montreal to his new job in Paris two years ago with their two children, **Marcel**, now 5, and **Laura**, 3. With American ex-patriate **Bruce Weisman-Town**, she founded the English-language quarterly tabloid **Rivis Rivis/The International Family's Guide to Paris**. Said Cugler: "There are dozens of women like us who have followed their husbands to Paris. We are just providing information that is useful to us." Featuring such stories as "Learning to Laugh in French," a guide to children's TV programming and a column on kissing, the first issue of **Rivis**, published in June, also contains tips on where to buy "authentic" cheese, to ship cooking, how to join a basketball team and which restaurants "really like kids." With sponsorship from France's largest department store chain, La Princesse, Cugler says that she put the first issue together more like a film than a



Kropper: surprise guests and scenes

newspaper and run \$1,000 over budget. "We hope to break even next year," she says, "now that we know where we went wrong."

**T**he British rock group **Dire Straits**, now on the North American leg of an 11-month tour which will take it in and out of Canada for the next three months, is the creation of its lead singer and guitarist, **Mark Knopfler**, 39, a former journalist and English teacher from Glasgow. Knopfler is also a composer and music producer whose credits

include four Dire Straits albums with sales of more than three million each, scores for the movies **Cal** and **Local Hero**, **Paul Young's** song **Private Dancer** and parts of **Bob Dylan's** **Jagged** album. Among Knopfler's fans are such musicians as **The Everly Brothers**, who have recorded one of his songs. **Paul Townshend** and **Sting**, both of whom were surprise guests during Dire Straits' London engagement in July. The band also performed in the Live Aid benefit for Africa. Said Knopfler: "Personally we do not have to tour—we just love to play."

**P**laying a rock 'n' roll guitarist is the new movie **Back to the Future** was "the most fun I have ever had in front of a camera," says Los Angeles-based actor **Michael J. Fox**, 31. In high school back in Berkeley, B.C., that is exactly the career he had in mind before he attended an audition "on a dare" and won his first acting role with CBS TV as a 15-year-old boy in the series **Legs and Me** when he was 15. The first-dot, five-inch star of the four-year-old TV series **Family Ties**

thinks that romantic notions about "all those cowboys" had a lot to do with his teenage rock-star aspirations. But as a real-life teen idol, he added, he finds the label uncomfortable. Said Fox: "If it is now, I guess I enjoy it as a kind of peripheral thing. But making people laugh or cry is much more important than making them swoon, as far as I am concerned."

**T**oronto stage and screen actress **Kate Trotter**, 32, says that her estranged role in **Murder in Space**, a movie deliberately made without an ending, increased her fear of being typecast, be-

cause she does not know how her character turns out. Debuted in July on specialty service in three countries, including Canada's **First Choice** (Kuperchannel), **Murder** will be rebroadcast in September with an ending that questions audiences to four murders on board a space-

ship. Said Trotter, who appeared working on the movie to shooting in the dark: "I played a really horrible person [a hard-drinking social climber] in **Joshua** **Thorn** and **Now**—but in this one I am not sure if I am the murderer. But not knowing who I was playing was quite wonderful as far as acting goes." Added Trotter: "It lessened my sense of responsibility, which is so strong in theatre that you take your part so seriously, you are probably losing your friends."

—**Edited by**  
**KEITE LADENBERG**



Trotter: working on a movie without an ending

Pee romantic notions of cowboys



# OUR MOST POPULAR GIFT EVER—FREE!

- 14" diam base to fit into base
- Rotated relief cap
- Rotated relief surface
- Painted ocean floor highlights
- 32-page color pushover FREE!

OWNERS OF WORLD INFORMATION  
**WITH Maclean's AT HALF-PRICE!**

Now you can own the most popular gift Maclean's has ever offered... A HUGE, FULL-COLOR, FINELY-DETAILED WORLD POLITICAL GLOBE FREE! Finely crafted by the world's leading globe maker, it features raised-relief mountain ranges so realistic you can feel the height of the Himalayas, plus thousands of place names, so you can stay on top of world developments. This stunning full-size globe will make an informative and decorative addition to any room in your home.

Best of all, it's yours FREE, with your paid half-price\* subscription to Maclean's. To get your Free World Globe, complete and mail the order form TODAY!

\*Maclean's has a base rate of 75¢ per issue (over 50% off the \$1.50 circulation rate).

**GOOD NEWS FOR CURRENT SUBSCRIBERS**  
Get your FREE Maclean's globe by extending your subscription over at least the newstand price.\*





Feedback whale surfacing off the West Coast, 30 years ago almost anyone clinging to a whale would be brandishing harpoons.

## RECREATION

# The thrill of watching whales at sea

**H**alf an hour out of Tofino Islet on the west coast of Vancouver Island, skipper Jamie Bray sounds the traditional call "Thor the blow." Twenty yards to starboard the barnacle-encrusted head of a gray whale breaks the surface and spouts a plume of mist into the air through its twin blowholes. The giant mammal's sudden appearance acts like a jolt of electricity, sending the 20 passengers on the deck of Bray's Safari Lady scrambling to face their blowholes and soon lenses. The whale allows them only a brief glimpse of back muscle before slipping beneath the waves. Over the course of the morning, the whale—"probably bottom feeding," according to Bray—makes several more appearances, all equally brief. But for the passengers aboard the Safari Lady, the thrill of nearly glimpsing a whale is easily worth the \$239.95 cost of the three-hour outing.

As recently as 30 years ago, almost anyone getting close to a gray whale would be brandishing harpoons, not cameras. But now the animal that early whalers called "the devilfish"—because of its habit of destroying boats to protect its young—has become one of the star attractions of a rapidly growing tourist industry. Whether they watch

Pacific grays off Vancouver Island, humpback whales in British Columbia's Johnstone Strait, New Whales or belugas in the Gulf of St. Lawrence or humpbacks off the shores of Newfoundland, increasing numbers of Canadians are discovering the pleasures of observing these complex creatures of the deep. And few animals who work with whales are surprised by that interest. David John Lynn, an animal behavioral and head of the Whale Research Group at Memorial University in St. John's: "It is a mammal. It is, of course, sacred, communicative. Yet it is also mysterious, an animal rarely seen, like a creature from outer space."

The single most popular centre for whale watching in Canada is located at the mouth of the Saguenay River, 175 km northwest of Quebec City, where a favorable combination of currents and feeding opportunities draws a variety of rarely sighted species to within a few hundred yards of shore. Last year alone, a dozen local operations ferried 30,000 tourists on whale-watching expeditions. The prime attraction, the only population of beluga whales found south of the Arctic, which live year-round in the St. Lawrence. Although their numbers gradually declined in the mid-20th cen-

tury from an estimated 5,000 to their current level of less than 300, the St. Lawrence beluga population has benefited recently from loosely enforced protective measures. Now, the presence of whales helps support a tourist industry that contributes \$1 million a year to the local economy.

In the Atlantic waters, naturalists and tourists mingle, often on the same boats. Richard Sears of Sept-Îles began offering tour packages to underwrite his pioneering studies of the fabled and mysterious blue whale, Earth's largest living creature (adults have been reported as at much as 100 feet long and 100 tons). As a scientist who holds no university degree, Sears has developed a method of identifying individual blues which has helped to establish accurate population counts and migratory patterns. To date, he has identified 120 blues in the gulf, at which at least 30 are regular visitors.

Sears's efforts are paralleled in Grand Manan Island, N.B., where the study group Ocean Search offers tourists the chance to see several different species, including the rare right whale—named because early whalers considered it the "right" whale to harpoon. About 60 of them live in the Bay of Fundy and in Newfoundland and Chorus



Once whales near Quebec's, Megan Island, humpback (below) star attractions of a rapidly growing tourist industry.

and Peter Bernatchez of Gata Research Inc. (from the Latin genus for whale), offer a hard core of enthusiasts the chance to observe humpbacks and 19 other species out of Trinity Bay. Says Peter Bernatchez: "There is something about these animals that is fascinating. Anybody watching them for more than a few years becomes totally addicted."

Bernatchez also performs a service for local fishermen, who can suffer heavy losses when whales become entangled in their nets. To avoid the destruction of their equipment, the fishermen often routinely shot entangled whales. But Bernatchez and others in the province have proved that their rescue techniques not only save the whales but are more likely to save gear too.

As scientific understanding and public enthusiasm for whales increase, previous predictions of mass extinctions are gradually giving way to cautious optimism among scientists about the survival of many species found in Canadian waters. Still, a new debate has arisen over whether all the attention may be dangerously affecting whale life. In Baja, Calif., where whale watching is now a multimillion-dollar enterprise,

about 250 hundreds of naturalists, tourists and students converge on the Pacific gray whales each winter as they complete their annual migration from the Bering Sea. Seven gray whales were killed in 14 cruises with boats between 1973 and 1986, according to the American Cetacean Society.

As groups, known as "pods." But with an unusual position to back up the guidelines, population is difficult. The appearance of a so-called "brandy" gray whale in Grays Bay near Tofino last summer resulted in a number of disturbing incidents. The whale, which charmed tourists by rubbing the sides of boats and offering its head for stroking, was soon inundated with admirers. Several small boats ran over it, their outboard motors plunging into its back and fins.



For his part, James Darling, a marine biologist who has been studying gray and humpback whales in the North Pacific for 12 years, is less concerned about harassment. Says Darling: "It is the destruction of the whales' habitat and food supply that we should be most concerned about." Like many others, he feels that increased public appreciation can only help the whales' fight for survival. And judging by

the growing interest in whale watching on both coasts each summer, there can be no doubt that the benefits are mutual.

—KEITH BARKS with PETER GARDNER in St. John's

## A ruling against acid rain

I took almost a year for the ruling to be made. But when U.S. District Court Judge Norma Johnson finally did produce her verdict on the complex acid rain lawsuit, which seven northeastern states had presented her with, she delivered good news for Canada. In a 40-page opinion, the Washington judge

ruled that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must order seven midwestern states to reduce the pollution that eventually falls in Canada as acidic rain, fog or snow. And although it seems certain that either the agency or the midwestern utility companies involved in the suit will appeal the order,

last week's spokesman for the Canadian Embassy in Washington and environmental groups welcomed the decision. Said Michael Perley of the Toronto-based Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain: "It is more than a signal. This is potentially quite a substantial victory."

Johnson dealt exclusively with the pollution from midwestern states that makes its way to Canada, although the Canadian government did not play a direct role in the court case. Instead, the environmental Sierra Club organization and the governments of seven states, including New York, pressed the charges. The group was seeking a ban on sulphur dioxide fumes that cross both state lines and the international border. Last fall Johnson asked the EPA to rule on the interstate question, and the agency rejected such controls, citing "incomplete understanding of the transformation, transport and deposition processes" of interstate pollution.

Central to the Canadian portion of the court action was a four-page letter from former EPA administrator Douglas Costle to former secretary of state Edmund Muskie. Writing during the final days of the administration of President Jimmy Carter, Costle concluded that "U.S. and Canadian sources contribute to the problem not only in the country where they are located but also in the neighboring country." Although agency officials under President Ronald Reagan have denied the validity of that conclusion, the judge ruled that the former administrator's conclusion still requires the agency to order emission reductions.

Last week a spokesman said it "is most likely" that the EPA will appeal the decision. And Joseph Dowd, spokesman for one of the electric power utilities that are party to the suit, added that the utilities would likely appeal on their own. For his part, Perley urged the EPA not to appeal as a sign of the Reagan administration's commitment to solving acid rain. Still, he was not confident that the agency would listen. Said Perley: "When it comes to appointing experts to look at acid rain, the administration goes along. But when it comes down to substantive legal rulings, they are nowhere to be seen as they stand on the way." And it seems unlikely that the two country's acid rain efforts—former Ontario premier William Davis and former U.S. transportation secretary Drew Lewis—will take up the cause. The two men will be in Washington this week for meetings with environmental and labor representatives, as well as the current EPA administrator, Lee Thomas. But there were no indications that the fast-living duo would attempt to persuade Thomas not to appeal Judge Johnson's ruling.

—LAN MINTEN in Washington

## OLYMPIC FARE-SAVERS TO GREECE

**ATHENS NON-STOP\***  
**\$898** | **\$999**

ROUND TRIP  
NOVEMBER

ROUND TRIP  
SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER

\*Round trip fares are from both Toronto and Montreal to Athens, with same plane direct service from Toronto. Some conditions apply. For details contact your travel agent or Olympic Airways in Toronto, 232 Yonge Street, M5B 2E1, (416) 591-6775, in Montreal, 1200 McGill College, Suite 1230, H3B 4G7, (514) 678-9691.

## A WISE CHOICE



Greece. Perfect for a fall vacation. It's the ideal season to savor the splendour of her many treasures and historical sites. To stroll unhurried, through her towns and coastal villages. To relax in the natural beauty of uncluttered landscapes and tranquil antiquity. With Olympic's low-fall fares, and a favourable currency exchange now more than ever, a vacation in Greece is a very wise choice.

And only Olympic flies you non-stop\* to Athens. Without the inconvenience of stop-overs and changing planes in Europe, you can sit back and relax in Olympic's wide-bodied 747 comfort all the way there. Olympic Airways to Greece is a wise choice.



**OLYMPIC AIRWAYS**  
 The International Airline of Greece



Good taste is why you buy it.

*Ballantine's*

# The BMW Pick-up is here.

The BMW 1969i line-up is well worth a close look. Finding time to do so, however, may present a problem.

Which is why we are pleased to announce the BMW Pick-up. A service introduced on a trial basis by BMW's Toronto area dealers only — and only for serious prospects. Here's how it works.

Call one of us, tell us which model interests you, arrange an appointment. We will come and collect you from your home or office and take you out for a test ride. An in-depth one. So you can get the true feel of a BMW. Experience first-hand how well it holds the road. How smoothly it rides. How exhilarating its performance. How superior crafted from stem to stern, inside and out. How irresistible.

Call and see for yourself



from the  
**Toronto BMW Dealers**

**Beach Auto**  
2280 Queen Street East  
Toronto G9A 5J6

**Grand Touring Automobiles**  
1850 Finch Street East, Toronto  
M8C 1Z4 and M8C 1L6

**Northwest Motors**  
2921 Keele Street, Toronto  
M3J 3K4

**Town & Country Motors**  
7320 Yonge Street,  
Toronto M3E 1J9

**Ontario Automobiles**  
2357 Royal Windsor Drive  
Oakville L4K 1B1

## RELIGION

# A cult of anti-Semitism

It is "martyrdom" took place more than 500 years ago, but the bones of Andorle were never laid to rest. And his legacy—in the form of an anti-Semitic Christian cult—continues to arouse intense emotion in the mainly Catholic Austrian Tyrol district where he lived his brief life. Indeed, that pas-



Statue of Andorle, no more a martyr

sion reached a fever pitch last month when the Roman Catholic Church made plans to bury Andorle's remains, and with them the embarrassing rites and beliefs that have surrounded the child ever since he was allegedly murdered at the age of 3 by four Jews in 1452. Persistent in their worship of Andorle, 500 citizens of the village of Rinn gathered to block the undertaker when the diocese of Innsbruck had tried to do the job. Only the intervention of a local abbot and the district police commander, who threatened mass arrests, slowed the way for the burial. And in the unsettled aftermath, Catholic officials kept the church where cultists wor-

shipped Andorle closed in a final attempt to stamp them out.

The legend of Andorle began on July 12, 1452, when the child's body was found outside Rinn showing clear signs of abuse and torture. Although the murderer was never discovered, the inhabitants of the town blamed four Jewish travellers who had recently passed through the village. They built a church at the site of the murder and over the centuries decorated it with dramatic frescoes of mocking Jews slaughtering the innocent child, a circular group of almost life-size sculpted wooden figures and the skeleton of Andorle in his coffin rises above the altar. Despite a church ban on the cult following the second Vatican Council in 1965, it continued to flourish.

This summer Rinn's 1,800 inhabitants defied church authority by staging Andorle's annual procession, some carrying banners that read "Give us back our Andorle." The diocese had already removed the wooden statues from the church, installed a stone memorial reproducing the cult and dedicated it to the memory of all abused children. Deposed diocese official Abbot Alois Stager "Andorle may have been murdered, but he did not die for his faith and in that not a martyr. Therefore, his remains may not be worshipped and had to be given a decent burial."

Still, few believe that the cult will disappear as handily as the bones. Nadine Hauser, a Jewish historian who interviewed almost every inhabitant of Rinn, claims that 80 per cent still insist that Jews slaughtered Andorle just as, they said, Jews slaughtered Christ himself. But Hauser "What frightened me most was the way teachers from all over the area brought school classes to the church and took them to the legend as though it were gospel truth. These children are imbued with anti-Semitism for life." People still leave fresh flowers every morning outside the locked doors of the Andorle church, and the souvenir shops across the street, which are owned by the leaders of the pro-Andorle faction in Rinn, Rinn's Schulverein, still does a flourishing trade. Citizens have spun upon Father Werner Seifert, the young local priest who supports the church ban on the cult. And some local police fear a "riptide and flag" action to exorcise Andorle's remains and take them to a sacred place of worship. Andorle may be buried, but it will be some time before his anti-Semitic legend is put to rest.

—SUE HARTMAN in Vienna



As in the original, 200, set in the Green Gables House (11 Avenue at Rinn), near page 120

Based on the novel by Anne, 1908, and the film by Mervyn Frumkin, 1934. © 1984 Green Gables Ltd.

"The sweetest creation of child life yet written." MARK TWAIN

# Anne of Green Gables

Enchantingly portrayed in a delicately detailed figurine and a lovely Bone China Plate, both by Coalport of England.

MACLEAN'S is proud to announce two exquisite new limited editions from one of the foremost creators of Canadian best-quality, fine art collectibles, Canadian Collector Plates Ltd. Each delicately portrays one of the most beloved children in literature—L. M. Montgomery's "Anne of Green Gables." Both these outstanding pieces of ceramic art bring alive the building vitality of the freckled red-head, Anne, and the serene beauty of a Prince Edward Island summer.

These new editions will unquestionably further enhance Canadian collector plates' reputation for creating artistic objects of value with a special meaning to Canadian collectors, and offering the highest art of taste, artistry and craftsmanship.

To further protect its true value, each individually numbered piece comes with a matching pen-inked Certificate of Authenticity.

Made in England and by Coalport, the fact that both plate and figurine are crafted by the skilled artists of Coalport, world-renowned makers of distinctive, beautifully-decorated china since 1783, helps ensure they will be among the most sought-after collector's items of the future.

The exquisitely detailed figurine is the second in a new "Canadian Children" Series. The delicate hand-painted by Coalport artists and the special qualities of the bone china finish bring Anne to life with breath-taking realism that can be admired from all angles. Each delicately painted figurine is truly one of a kind, with no two identical.

The delightful, fine Bone China Plate is the first in a new Series of four 200 mm (8-in) plates depicting "Children of the Classics." Each beautiful plate is produced with rich fidelity on exquisite bone china by Coalport and is shipped in a deluxe presentation case. Each is accompanied by the internationally-known artist, Will Davies.

A gift idea guaranteed to delight Order today.

For further service or more information  
on collectible plates visit  
**1-800-387-1300**  
or call 416-292-1000  
TORONTO, ONT. M6P 2C6

Clip and mail today to: The Maclean's Collection, 777 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7

"ANNE OF GREEN GABLES" IS A DAY FREE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE. This plate and the products indicated below. If mailed before the expiry date. There returns no money (both the Certificate of Authenticity) within 30 days for a full, prompt and undisturbed return of my order and change.

FIGURINE each \$225 ☐ Quantity = 3  
PLATE each \$95 ☐ Quantity = 3  
Add \$15.00 per piece shipping/handling \$  
☐ Cheque or Money Order \$450 TOTAL \$  
☐ Mastercard (for full order) \$450 TOTAL \$  
or by credit card (for full order) \$450 TOTAL \$  
The Maclean's Collection "Of Green Gables" \$450 TOTAL \$

☐ YES, I AM INTERESTED ☐ NO, THANK YOU ☐ I AM NOT SURE  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
PROV. \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## New TV sights and sounds

With the advent of cable converters, downshifters, video-disc players and other gadgetry, many modern television sets look like complicated electrical control panels. But, except for the introduction of color, the television screen itself has changed very little over the past 30 years. But now a new generation of sophisticated computerized machines is about to reach the North American market, offering the clarity of a sharp photograph and the depth of full stereoscopic sound. Such viewers will be able to watch several channels at once, freeze a frame or scene in for close-up of crisp, high-resolution images. Indeed, the new television sets could make current models old-fashioned within five years.

These dramatic changes are based on digital technology, which revolutionizes digital processing and telecommunications. The new television sets, which store image information in a computer memory, are simpler and more reliable than existing models despite their improved picture and sound quality. Toshiba of Canada, the only domestic man-



Desenrich hours of a digital delight

### Delta is a Family Affair.



Delta's central reservation service offers you instant access to the best hotel value in Canada. Call us now and ask about our Family Plan which offers special weekend rates, a \$2.95 Children's Menu and free gifts for the youngsters! Call us and we'll save you time and money! That's what Delta's famed service and value are all about.



**Delta Hotels**  
Multi appreciate the Delta Difference

CALL DELTA FOR VALUE 800-268-0253

Reservations: Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Mississauga, Ottawa, Saint John, Halifax

ufacturer with a computerized set on the market, is offering a \$5,700 set—with model—built with stereoscopic sound capability which also allows viewers to superimpose one image from an attached video device onto another on the same screen, and to switch between the images at the flick of a button. Manufacturers are now working to develop sets that display as many as nine channels simultaneously. Some experts predict that digital television sets will eventually perform a number of diverse functions. Said Bill Kenworthy, audio product manager for Toshiba of Canada: "Within 10 years we will see a marriage between data processing, computer storage, telephone systems and television. The possibilities are endless."

Toshiba's leap into the computer age was a byproduct of research into computerized telephone systems. More than a decade ago the giant New York-based RTR launched a drive in Europe to develop a digital telephone switching system that would replace the slower, more expensive relay, or analog, systems in use around the world. One result of that research was crucial: television technology—a digital chip set that can replace as many as 400 individual analog television components while providing far greater fidelity and detail.

RTR developed the first digital television in 1985, and has had brisk sales in Europe. The company does not manufacture televisions for the North American market but early this year it made the digital chip set available to other manufacturers. Although Motorola, Philips and several Japanese companies chose to develop their own digital systems, most of the major television makers—including Toshiba, Sony, Matsushita (manufacturer of Panasonic and Quasar), General Electric and Smith—chose to build on the RTR system. Said Kenneth Kowal, national product training manager for Sony of Canada Ltd., which will introduce a digital set in November: "The benefits are enormous. In addition to an improved signal, the sets are far easier to manufacture and to repair."

High-resolution digital sets based for Canada in the coming months will be expensive, and digital transmission of television signals may not be available for up to ten years. But the industry says that high-quality, low-expense receivers will soon be readily available. Said Kenworthy: "My guess is that in five years 50 per cent of all televisions sold will be digital." That scenario will create a dilemma that is painfully familiar to consumers of other new technology: to buy now, pay more and risk obsolescence or to wait until the price drops and the market stabilizes—at a cost of hours of digital delight.

—ASH FRIEDLANDER

# XEROX

## Memorywriter typewriters. They're too good to forget.

Diane Robinson  
DEPARTMENT COORDINATOR



The Xerox Memorywriters. Each one is a piece of office equipment that easily remembers to do the most tedious. So you can get on with the meaningful.

Even a basic Memorywriter automatically performs those mind-boggling typing tasks that used to test you so much time.

A basic Memorywriter is also capable of storing often-used phrases for instant recall at the touch of a button.

From there, you can upgrade to limitless Memory. The Memorywriter can store any number of lengthy reports and recall any one of them instantly for quick, easy and error-free revision.

The response to the line of Memorywriters has been unforgettable. Secretaries who use them are overwhelmingly in favour of the features. Managers who buy them feel the same way about the price.



Which reminds us of another thing you can forget about when you get a Xerox Memorywriter.

Other typewriters.

When you buy Xerox, you get Total Xerox. Total Xerox stands for a complete line-up of a complete line-up of office system integration.

Total Xerox stands for dedicated service and support people.

But most of all, we stand for solutions that fit.

### Solutions that fit.

#### XEROX

Xerox products are available at a Xerox Store, or from your Xerox Sales Representative.

For more information call 1-800-887-1327, your local Xerox office or write to this coupon to: Xerox Canada Inc., P.O. Box 91, Scarsdale, Ontario M1S 2S9.

Please ☐ Send me information ☐ Have a sales representative call ☐ Arrange a demonstration.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_  
MAIL TO: 800-887-1327 MAILING



George Takei, Roddy McDowall, Sarah Sutterlin: equal partsഭക്തി, comedy and dread

## FILMS

# The designer Dracula

FRIGHT NIGHT

Directed by Tom Holland

**F**right Night, which brings the vampire again to the screen, is a giddy blend of the silly and the gruesome. It also reintroduces the designer-vampire. Wearing long, grey leather coats during his nocturnal feedings, Jerry Dandrige (Chris Sarandon) has been comfortably on the glossy pages of men's fashion magazines that into late, but teenager Charley Brewster (William Baskett) is not fooled. He sees the fashion plate stick his fangs into one of the female models and watched him carry the body out of the house in a large garbage bag. But he's not believing Charley's story. The audience does not take Charley, or Dandrige, seriously either—until the vampire goes Charley's last night and turns into a full-on monster. From that moment in Fright Night the audience's squeals of laughter compete with the screams.

To become Charley, his girlfriend Amy (Anastasia Bessie) and his friend Earl Ed (Stephen Geoffreys) enter the hall of Peter Vincent (Roddy McDowall), a down-at-the-heels horror-movie host on a local TV station. The naive Dandrige knows the trio, but Vincent does not notice that Dandrige casts no reflection in a mirror. Soon Dandrige leaves bite marks on both Amy's and Earl Ed's necks, and Charley and Vincent desperately seek to put the vampire in order

to drive a stake through the Ancient One's heart before sunrise.

Director-screenwriter Tom Holland's vision—but not fully realized—looks to combine comic elements with dread. Not all the jokes hit their mark, but having Dandrige whistle Showtune in the Night as he enters a bedroom is certainly a much-needed touch. After Charley has been through the jaws of hell during Dandrige's first attempt to kill him, he tells his scatterbrained mother (Dorothy Fuldheim) that he had a nightmare. She tells him as she had: "I was at this white sale and I suddenly realized I was stark naked." She then asks if Charley needs a Valium.

Holland has been sloppy when it comes to vampire lore itself. Dandrige munches on fruit, although vampires do not eat in the traditional sense. But Holland does adequately render the movie's contrast of the lighted. The vampire's bloody appetite is a metaphor for sex, suitably embodied by Sarandon's seductive performance. And Dandrige is more interested than vampires usually are, in finding the "attractive" Earl Ed as much as the virginal Amy. Holland has updated the vampire myth to ring the most popular of nighttime activities, sex, is filled with dread, even to the point of death. Despite Holland's penchant for comedy, Fright Night has a sense of fun forbidding a score.

—LORENCE OTTOLE

# The science of bad taste

WEIRD SCIENCE

Directed by John Hughes

**A**mong the mental spates of youth-oriented movies from Hollywood,  *Weird Science*  stands out as the most droll. Two teenagers, Gary (Anthony Michael Hall) and Wyatt (Ellen Barkin-Schick), are generally obsessed with sex, specifically with breasts. While watching a Frankenstein movie on television, they get the idea of creating the girl of their dreams by simulating her on Wyatt's computer screen. Knocking up the computer screen of what appears to be a military complex and using the power of a lightning storm, they create Lisa (Kelly LeBrock). She has a dense form and the brain of an Einstein, but she also possesses impressive powers, including the ability to transform Wyatt's belligerent older brother, Clot (Bill Paxton), into a shaggy, froglike monster.

If the premise of  *Weird Science*  is hard to digest, the characters and scenes cannot even be swallowed. Sloppy writing and directed by John Hughes (The Breakfast Club), the movie parades practically every known Hollywood cliché and mannerism about teenagers. The two boys wear leotards around their heads while comparing up Lisa—a sample of the movie's wit. They are the typical outsiders who abound in youth movies, reflected by bullies and lacking self-confidence. Their parents, true to the type, are alternately severe and idiotic. Preferring Gary and Wyatt lead in the scene of two girls, Deb and Abby (Susan Blader and Judi Aronson), who like them for what they are. For her part, Lisa helps the boys to find their true selves, a process that involves getting drunk, driving fast and, finally, throwing the obligatory wild party.

Everything about  *Weird Science*  is excessive, unimpressive, and unfunny and, offensively, draining. With its Suburbs stretches of boredom and hand-chatter, the movie could have been the product of a computer itself. And Hughes has "studied nature" in nature instead of performance from Hall and Michael-Schick; they seem as surreal as every stage left that they mouth. Only Kelly LeBrock, relaxed and natural, manages to stand out—the only piece of art in a movie that is otherwise entirely new.

—LOTT



Galsworthy: the singular voice of the single tragedy of mortality

## BOOKS

# An avalanche of poetry

THE NEW CANADIAN POETS

1970-1980

Edited by Dennis Lee

(McClelland and Stewart,

202 pages, \$15.95)

**I**n offering a sampling of contemporary Canadian poetry,  *The New Canadian Poets 1970-1980*  attempts to take the measure of an avalanche. As the selected editor and poet Dennis Lee points out in the introduction to his anthology, before 1970 so few first poetry books were published each year in Canada that an interested reader could easily absorb the country's entire poetic output.

Lee estimates that in the past 15 years at least 790 have made their debut in book form in English Canada. In choosing 45 of these newcomers for  *The New Canadian Poets*  Lee has largely succeeded in sorting through unprecedented numbers of writers to produce a ground-breaking guide to the period.

In his wide-ranging and observant introduction, Lee admits that it is difficult to generalize about the younger generation of poets. He points out that they range from

such luminaries as Robert Grant and Jeno Gossy to observers of the managerial experience or the workplace. And although Lee praises their artistic achievements, he carefully avoids the thorny question of how good the new poets really are. Certainly, the writing he has chosen reflects a fairly high standard of craftsmanship. Yet to turn to the newcomers after reading the best work of such older poets as Al Purdy or Leonard Cohen is like looking from the Old Testament to the New—in general, the level of poetic intensity has fallen off. The result is writing that often resembles with its relaxed humanity but only a handful of the poets

are regularly able to sink sudden, breathtaking shafts into the mysteries of life.

But Thomas, the first poet in the alphabetically arranged collection, is among the first in quality. Her dense, moody poems can strike meanings well beyond the limits of ordinary language, as when she writes, "In the twirl grows beauty/like a billion impressions." (Thomas's only serious shortcoming is that her poems often sound too much alike. The anthology's finest poet,

Don Cohen, avoids that trap by using a variety of forms and rhetorical devices to give each poem a unique shape. His "Landscape," describing the view from his mother's house, is one of the most moving elegies in recent English literature. At 57, Cohen is one of the book's oldest contributors. He stands for the greater poetic power of the older generation.

Only a few other poets come close to Cohen's achievement. Christopher Desnoyer evokes scientific terms in lines of driving energy, like "A Natural History of Northwestern Ontario" evokes the humid summer atmosphere of that region with sensory accuracy. Ryan Adams, like John Thompson's ghazals (in Persian poetic form) from his posthumous book, Neil Jell's One wonders why Lee allotted Thompson only 3½ pages. Other lesser poets received far more space, although they never achieve the grand appeal of such Thompson. Lines in "The book, he loved he like stone/terror, and they fiercely sought their heads, unsmooth."

Compared to Thompson, many of the other poets seem to be writing a kind of frustrated prose. Yet if their poems never burn with a white heat, many of them offer other pleasures. There is an especially so that the younger generation evokes Peter Van Boon's spirited  *Mountain Shopper*  is utterly enjoyable. Still, the book is far from a final winnowing of the latest poetic talent. In poetry, many are called but only a few are chosen to wear the laurel crown.

—JOHN KENNEDY

## MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

### Fiction

1. *Shogun* (Warner, \$15.95)
2. *The Innocent* (McClelland, \$15.95)
3. *The Color House Rules* (Stevens, \$15.95)
4. *The Fourth Deadly Sin* (Stevens, \$15.95)
5. *Chatterbox* (Dale, \$15.95)
6. *Jahil Shaker* (Lester, \$15.95)
7. *Shogun* (Warner, \$15.95)
8. *The Innocent* (McClelland, \$15.95)
9. *Fanny Hill* (Dale, \$15.95)
10. *Shogun* (Warner, \$15.95)

### Nonfiction

1. *Innocent* (Warner, \$15.95)
2. *A Passion for Endless* (Stevens, \$15.95)
3. *Shogun* (Warner, \$15.95)
4. *Chatterbox* (Dale, \$15.95)
5. *Shogun* (Warner, \$15.95)
6. *Shogun* (Warner, \$15.95)
7. *Shogun* (Warner, \$15.95)
8. *Shogun* (Warner, \$15.95)
9. *Shogun* (Warner, \$15.95)
10. *Shogun* (Warner, \$15.95)

# The man who made Canadians think

By Allan Fotheringham

The man who made Canadians rethink their North seems at peace with himself these days. Tom Berger, ex-politician, ex-judge, ex-media hero, is relaxed and laughing, in good physical shape, undoubtedly enhanced by having just finished a rugged winter trekking the Yukon. He seems happier than a year, a man with vast power who has gone through several careers and is still as noticeable as the but in still fighting for the two forces that have shaped his life: native people and the environment that sustains them.

Ben Berger no longer agrees with the historical warfare of British Columbia socialist politics. He no longer wars with the ancient territorial imperatives of Canadian jockeying. He now flips to New York and Washington, arranging publishing dates and meetings with businessmen. He is into international affairs and is about to make an international splash. The ambitious guy with the formidable ego may have found his peace.

He is just finishing off a two-year study commissioned by the Rukon of the world—to deliver a report on the future course of the native people of Alaska. Should they just take the money and run—the money given to them by the grail-rubies white population for their land claim? Should Alaska grant them land rights in perpetuity? His decision presumably will have a large impact on the American government—just as the celebrated Mackenzie Valley pipeline was met with a negative government Canadian popular opinion and forced a somewhat irritated Ottawa to part off its planned exploitation of the Northwest Territories.

Just to emphasize things, Berger's Alaska report will be published as a book in September, of the prestige New York House of Parnassus, Bismarck and Ottawa. He has just delivered the current page-proof. It is called *Village Journal*. If it is written with the same passionate intensity that Berger put into his Mackenzie Valley report (a royal

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

commissioned document that astonishingly became a best seller), he might become a name in the United States.

Berger has always been destined to be a name. Son of Mountain who had been swayed in a personal dispute, Berger was a socialist-in-a-hurry (though a Liberal while at university). He arrived in the House of Commons at the same time as another ambitious MP, John Turner. He lost his seat within a year during those quick Dief-Franco election years, but turned in the provincial NDP and, by stealth and guile overthrew the meekest leader in such the same



way that Brian Mulroney stalked and then slew Joe Clark. The man he killed off, a shrewd and civilized former Socialist, carried off by Bob Strachan, had a surprising comment about the rival who deposed him. Tom Berger, said Strachan, some day will be the youngest man ever to become chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

That seemed a good bet, after Wacky Bennett destroyed him. He returned to his law practice and, at 35, was a surprise appointment to the B.C. Supreme Court. The man who appointed him? One John Turner, minister of justice. It was another Liberal, Northern Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien, who pulled him in the royal commission who was supposed to, as all royal commissions, spend several years obstructing and delaying to the government and the oil companies could get on with their business of screwing the North. Berger instead turned around the incoming Canadian attitude toward the fragile northern ecology, dragging along me-


dia figures behind him as he slept in Indian cabins and held all-night meetings while the CBC broadcast his hearing in local dialects.

The return to the meandering dates of the B.C. Supreme Court after all the national attention obviously paled. The man who was the great admirer of Chief Justice Bora Laskin for his civil rights reputation could not shake the knowledge of the Trudeau government over patronizing the Constitution and spoke out over the cynical enclosure of women and native peoples from the Charter of Rights and Presidents. Laskin denounced him and Trudeau, that other civil libertarian, tossed establishmentarians, dumped on him in public. (While they criticized his effrontery, the Ottawa hypocrites quietly brought into the Charter the very things Berger advocated.) The butler had had enough and, his dreams of being chief justice of all of Canada dashed, he left the B.C. bench after 18 years to return to private life. As the mediator and in that immortal beyond the fringe sketch, "Judge" is a beautiful thing.

So now he has spent two years in Alaska on his new business. He had an apartment in Anchorage (while the home in Vancouver helped to anchor a daughter now in law school in Chicago) and wife, Bev, crisscrossed with him. He has duplicated his Mackenzie Valley style, taking testimony from local as well as the Soviet Union and will speak a Siberian dialect. Berger tends to attract bright people after from his Canada study was Ian Waddell, the spark who is the Vancouver-Sitka way out there, another, Ian Scott, is the new attorney general of a Liberal Ontario.

The liberalist, relaxed Berger has no sense of returning to politics. "Everyone used to criticize Trudeau for taking so many holidays. They should have appreciated him. That's the trouble with most politicians. They never take enough time to read, to think."

He is now being useful to a wider community than mere politics, mere judges. Like the wilderness, he survives.



*J&B. It whispers.*

**RARE**  
**BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY**  
**100% SCOTCH WHISKIES**  
BLENDED AND BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND BY  
**JUSTERINI & BROOKS LTD**  
*St. James's Street, London, England*  
WINE MERCHANTS TO THEIR LATE MAJESTIES  
KING GEORGE IV  
KING WILLIAM IV  
QUEEN VICTORIA  
KING GEORGE III  
KING EDWARD VII  
KING GEORGE V  
KING GEORGE VI  
AND TO HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS  
THE PRINCE OF WALES (1921-1936)